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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

IT IS STATED that Mr. W. P. Adam has definitely accepted the Governorship of Madras and will leave for this country in October next. The vacancy in the office of First Commissioner of Works thus created will, it is believed, be offered to Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., a most useful "fighting man," who was left out in the cold in the construction of the Ministry. Mr. Loch, the Municipal Commissioner of Madras, will be Mr. Adam's Private Secretary.

THE TIMES OF INDIA'S London Correspondent notices a vague rumour to the effect that a small society is being formed to collect evidence for the impeachment of Lord Lytton immediately after his return from India; and the same sort of welcome is being prepared for General Roberts. It is said that this society will not greatly differ from that which some years ago was engaged in the prosecution of Governor Eyre. It is added that some of the more prominent positivists and "philosophic" historians drew up, some months ago, the articles of Lord Lytton's impeachment. But the politicians who sympathised with them then have attained office since; so that there is not much chance of the threats being executed.

MR. W. H. JAMES has presented to the House of Commons a petition from numerous inhabitants of Calcutta who "having hailed with delight the accession of the Liberal party to power" desire to lay before the House certain grievances which press upon the people of India. The petitioners pray for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act and of the Arms Act, and for an equitable apportionment of the cost of the Afghan War between England and India, and they also ask that the maximum limit of age for admission to the open competitive examinations for the Civil Service of India be raised to 22 years and that a definite proportion of the appointments may be competed for in India.

IT HAS now been officially announced that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of six months' donation Batta to all troops across the frontier since the 3rd September 1879. The Government have also decided on granting such compensation as may appear fair for losses sustained by native cavalry during the whole war from its beginning.

IN THE Insolvent Court, Madras, while Justice Kernan was inquiring into the case of a native insolvent debtor, the following dialogue took place between his Lordship and a witness of the same caste as the insolvent:

Judge.—I see in this schedule an item of Rs. 150 for purchase of liquors on a wedding occasion. Do people of your caste drink? *Witness*.—Oh yes my lord, they do, and Rs. 150 is a very small item for a wedding occasion. *J*.—What do you drink, brandy and soda? *W*.—Oh yes, Brandy, putta, arrack, and other liquors. *J*.—Of what caste are you? *W*.—Silkweaver. *J*.—Do the women drink also? *W*.—Oh yes except very young females. *J*.—Do you get drunk. *W*.—Oh yes, very often. *J*.—It is a wrong thing to do. *W*.—Yes my lord. It is not a good thing. But it has become a custom to drink and get drunk.

THE ST. PETERSBURG correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the official reports respecting the harvest prospects in Russia state that in upwards of forty districts the yield will be below the average. In some districts the crops have altogether failed owing to the ravages of insects. In consequence the question is discussed of forbidding the export of wheat, either partially or generally. Indian wheat ought to look up.

TUESDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

A CONTEMPORARY says that Babu Denonauth Sen, C. E. late an Engineer in the Bengal P. W. Department, is about to take a patent for the invention of an instrument for laying out curves in ground by means of wheel work. After adjustment, this instrument will enable any one, without any difficulty, to work at any Railway and road curves, as also ornamental flower-beds and curved grand walks in gardens, with perfect accuracy. Babu Denonath Sen was a brilliant student of the late Civil Engineering-College and also a distinguished Executive Engineer.

THE PIONEER gives out some secrets of high official morality in this country. In writing about Simla allowances our contemporary says:

In former years, these Simla allowances really were a great abuse. It is on record that one member of Council once actually charged a lak for his Simla expenses. Officials of that rank were not required to send in bills of items and to this day no one knows how he reconciled this claim to his conscience. Another member of Council is said to have brought up, at Government expenses a perfectly fabulous quantity of stores; the surplus unconsumed at the end of the season being sold at the enhanced price which stores fetched at Simla in those days.

And these Members of Council were the constituted guardians of the tax-payers of India!

SAYS THE BOMBAY GAZETTE:—A rumour is being bruited about in Bombay that some of the European troops under General Burrows did not behave well. It is very unfortunate that such statements should be made, unless the most incontrovertible proofs of their correctness can be adduced. But the Government are to blame for withholding full information regarding the disaster, which it is very generally believed is in their possession. We concur.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has recorded a Resolution in recognition of the services of Mr. Monteath, the retiring Director General of the Post Office. We give the following extracts from it:

The Governor-General in Council has not forgotten the good services rendered by Mr. Monteath in the Home Department, but it is for his administration of the Post office that he will be chiefly remembered. Mr. Monteath has devoted exceptional abilities and unsparing industry and energy to the development of the Post office with a success which His Excellency in Council desires to acknowledge cordially.

Under his administration the number of Post offices has risen from 2205 to 5122, the length of postal lines has increased from 47,929 to 57,954 miles; the revenue of the Department exclusive of official postage from Rs. 40,75,213 to Rs. 65 92 031, and the number of covers delivered from 59 849,000 to 131,899,000.

Mr. Monteath's administration has been marked by an earnest desire to utilise the resources, of the Post office for the public convenience, and he has ever advocated the most liberal concessions financially possible. If the extent of the Indian empire be considered, and the still backward state of the communications in many parts, there is not, it is believed, a cheaper or more efficient Postal service in the world.

The continual expansion of the Department has been achieved only by an unremitting and intelligent attention on Mr. Monteath's part to detailed reforms which have attracted little public notice, but which, it is believed, few officers would have been as competent to effect.

In his negotiations with the British Post office, and with the Post offices of Foreign countries Mr. Monteath has ever manifested a jealous regard for the interests of British India coupled with a liberal readiness to facilitate communications with Foreign countries by every means in his power.

Among the special measures for which Mr. Monteath's administration of the Post office will be remembered, are the first compilation of the Postal Guide and Post office Manual and the issue of repeated editions of these works, the organisation of the system of sorting the mails on board the mail steamers between Suez and Bombay, and of travelling Post offices on the Railways in India, the introduction of the Post office mutual guarantee fund, the provisions of a system of insurances for the delivery of valuable articles entrusted to the Post office, the value payable system; and lastly, the money order system. Under this system, which is the latest illustration of the peculiar powers of detailed organisation for which Mr. Monteath is distinguished, the internal remittances from the public through the State have been increased sixfold in six months. With Mr. Monteath at the head of the Post office the Government of India has felt perfect confidence that theDepartment would be managed with efficiency, liberality and credit to the State, and its confidence has not been disappointed.

Mr. Monteath was certainly a very able officer, but latterly his sanctimoniousness interfered with his official efficiency. He was believed to be too much in the hands of Mr. Douglas. In the series of articles we published regarding the Post-Office we shewed many defects in the working of that institution, which still remain unredressed, but which we hope will be remedied by Mr. F. R. Hogg. Mr. Monteath was a Walla.

THE ISLANDS OF JAPAN are now connected by a submarine cable. A cable is being laid to the island of Loo Choo.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

BESSEMER STEEL is now produced of so good a quality, that competent judges assert that ere long it will supersede cruciable steel even in the cutlery manufactures of Sheffield. Already, as it appears, they are making the cheaper grades of cutlery, edge tools. &c., from this product, some 50 to 75 per cent. in value of goods produced being accredited to the use of the best quality of Bessemer.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Press Commissioner the following return of Opium sales:

PRESIDENCY.	Five sales of Bengal opium and 4 month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	252,62500	3,197,7995	67,15,495	
Bombay ...	1,075,3000	55,07625	...	52,45,375
TOTAL ..	360,15,500	3,74,85620	14,70,120	.....

FROM INFORMATION received from the Government of Bombay it appears th at on the 3rd instant the supplies at Kandahar wou ld last for about 2 months; there were considerable surpluses of many important items, and more grain, rice, atta, and ghee were expected from the city. The garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzie has supplies for about 3 months.—*Press Commissioner*.

A MADRAS CONTEMPORARY says that the annual address to the graduates of the University is the most important part of the convocation held under the presidency of the Chancellor. Since 1858, two Governors, three High Court Judges, three members of the bar, one Bishop, four members of the clergy and two medical officers have addressed the graduates of the Madras University.

THE LIST of casualties to the shipping during the last year was heavy. Including 97 sailing ships and 12 steamers reported "missing," of which no vestige has been found, 1,523 sailing ships and 125 steam vessels were lost in 1879, while in 1878 the total losses amounted to only 1,362 sailing ships and 130 steam vessels.

THURSDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

Here is a curious case. A., a landlord let out in putni a certain property to B., with the stipulation that the latter is to pay a certain fixed rent after paying Government revenue. But since the Road Cess Act came into operation B., wanted to deduct the Cess on the amount of rent or profit which he pays to A. But the latter did not consent and B., finding no other remedy deposited the amount under section 46 of Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.) while A., filed a petition under Regulation VIII of 1819.

When a notice was served upon B., he produced the deposit receipt with a petition, but the Collector would not hear and told A., to proceed in any way he liked unless his demands were satisfied. The demands were met then and there but an appeal based on the following grounds was preferred to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division:

1st. That the proceedings of the Collector were irregular inasmuch as the receipt for deposit of rent was sufficient to bar a sale under clause 2 section 14 of Regulation VIII of 1819.

2nd. When suits of rent of more than one year's standing are laid under the rent law of 1869 in the Civil Court that law cannot be said not to apply to landlords and putnidars. And when a deposit of rent made under section 46 in that Court summary procedure under Regulation VIII of 1819 cannot be taken.

3rd. That for the purposes of the law the deposit of rent may be considered to have been paid to landlord and that it is inequitable to pay one due twice over.

But the Commissioner has rejected the petition. Is this not a fit case for Government if not legislature to take up? And could any of your readers tell me how the amount deposited is to be withdrawn and by whom.

Your's faithfully
K.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from an Anglo-Indian correspondent:

SIR,—About a month ago you made some very appropriate remarks about "*heathen idolators*". The following anecdote told me by a bandsman of the 6th Regiment named Thomson, who had been in the Black Country and other mining districts, shows there is not much to blame there as here.

A city missionary one evening visited some colliers after work and asked them—

Do you know who Jesus Christ is?"

Collier No. 1.—*What's his nomber?*
—Do. No. 2.—*What pit does he belong to?*
—Do. No. 3.—*Never saw him; don't know who he is.*

Thomson remarked, "talk of the niggers in India being heathens,—they are jolly sight worse". We see therefore there are as many WHITE HEATHENS as black heathens, for those poor colliers had no religion and knew no god. Those Secular Jesuits the Freemasons and idle monied class seem to think their benefit, or rather their own selfish ends, lies in trying to keep the lower and poorer class in enforced ignorance. They have done their best to revive the priestcraft of the DARK AGES with all its horrid consequences. The majority of Europeans in India are no better, probably not as good, as those who remain at home.

Even the educational books here seem to be compiled so as to cast the mind of youth in conservative mould.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

MR. RAMCHUNDER BOSE in a letter to the *Lucknow Witness* gives the following glimpses of American life:

An American goes to the house of a neighbour, pushes in the knocker, and, perhaps, *mutters an incantation*, and a Bell-rings somewhere within the house, and spares him the trouble of bawling out, or rummaging every nook and corner of a large enclosure in quest of an orderly to take in a message. An American wishes to go up to the highest floor of a six-storied house, whistles and, perhaps, mutters an incantation, and down comes a ponderous wooden frame work, justly called an Elevator, and spares him the trouble of clearing a number of stair-cases one after another. An American travels amid magnificent scenery in a first-class railway carriage, justly called a Place car, and finds himself seated on a beautifully cushioned seat in a well-furnished wooden place better by far than the celebrated car of Jaggannath, and decidedly better fitted to display superhuman power. He is hungry, and up rises a table with miraculous rapidity with all kinds of viands, clean and unclean, tastefully arranged on a milk-white sheet spread over it. He wishes to sleep, informs the waiter, and that gentleman gets up and perhaps waves his wand and lo! the seats are in the twinkling almost of an eye changed into hanging beds furnished with mattresses, pillows and blankets, all arranged as in elegant homes, and separated from one another by means of screens which meet all the requirements of bed-room privacy.

WE TAKE from a contemporary the following biographical sketch of Ayub Khan, the victor at Kandahar:

Ayub Khan is the ful-brother of Yakub Khan. When Azim Khan was installed at Cabul in 1868, Ayub succeeded in escaping from the capital. He accompanied Yakub Khan in his flight from Cabul 1870, and was with him during his rebellion in 1870, 1871. After the reconciliation of Yakub with the Amir, it was suggested that Ayub should be appointed Governor of Herat under the supervision of Bahadur Khan, a trusted adherent of Yakub. This suggestion however was not carried out. In August 1872, Ayub visited Cabul, 'in company with Mir Akhor Ahmed Khan. On this occasion his representations to the Amir were such as to show that the relations between himself and Yakub were not cordial, but this may, of course, have been a blind. When Yakub was arrested by the Amir at Cabul in November 1874, Ayub was at Herat. On receiving the news of Yakub's imprisonment, he made preparations for resistance and for the defence of Herat. Six regiments were sent under Fakir Ahmed into camp near Herat, while Ayub remained in the citadel. After the arrest and imprisonment of Shahgassi Shardil, by Ayub's followers, Ayub moved out of Hirat, crossed the Harirud, and encamped at a distance of ten *farsakhs* from the city. Here he was joined by a few Turkomans, whom he employed in making a demonstration against Farrah. The rebellion quickly collapsed, owing partly to want of funds, partly to disputes amongst Ayub's adherents, and partly to other reasons. On January, 1875, he fled into Persian territory, with a few of his chief adherents. They remained at Khaf some days awaiting permission from the authorities at Meshed to proceed thither. Here Ayub was with difficulty restrained by the Governor of Khaf, from putting General Fakir Ahmed to death in punishment, of what he considered his treacherous desertion of his cause. At Meshed Ayub Khan was at first coldly received by the Persian authorities, and was not met as is customary by any of the principle officials. Afterwards reports were received that he had been ordered honorable treatment, quarters having been allotted to him and his followers, together with a daily allowance of Rs 160. General Fakir Ahmed was again threatened, and was obliged to take refuge in the sanctuary with Abdul Zalil Khan. After his flight, an attempt was made to induce Ayub Khan to return to Afghanstan, and with this object Bairam Khan was despatched to reassure him and his followers. His mission was futile, for Ayub entirely declined to trust himself, with Yakub's example before his eyes to the tender mercies of the Amir. He declared his intention of staying in Persian territory, or, if he did not meet with good treatment there going on to Turkey. While in Persia an attempt was made through the British Minister at Teheran, to procure for Ayub a promise of British Protection, but this was discountenanced by the Government of India. In 1868 Ayub was betrothed in marriage to a daughter of Aslam Khan, Yakub Khan's uncle and a *quandan* favorite of the Amir Shere Ali.

THE VICAR OF CHILDWALL, near Liverpool, writes to the *Guardian* to say that an invalid parishioner of his, although confined to bed, assisted at both the morning and afternoon service recently by means of a telephone. The distance of his house from the church was about half a mile. The semi-choral services, hymns, and sermons were followed word by word, as if the worshipper had been in church, and the preacher was not forced to make any special preparation or modify his usual habits in any way, so that the rest of the congregation were unaware of the introduction of the apparatus. In South Australia, by means of an improved instrument, the Adelaide Post Office chimes have, it is said, been clearly heard at Port Augusta, a distance of 240 miles!

FRIDAY, 13TH AUGUST.

AN ACTION for libel has been instituted before the Magistrate of Allahabad by Dr. Hall against the editor and publisher of the *Indian Medical Gazette*. The action, according to the *Indian Herald*, arose out of an article published in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, in its issue of the 1st July last, in which Dr. Hall it is alleged was roughly handled for having appealed to the public in an advertisement, in the columns of the *Herald* for pecuniary help for the support of the Eye Infirmary which that gentleman started in Allahabad a little more than twelve months ago. The *Indian Medical Gazette*, it is said, charged Dr. Hall with publishing the advertisement in question only with a view to herald his marvellous success and to laud his own efforts. The Magistrate, it is added, has given it as his opinion that a *prima facie* case has been made out against the defendants.

MR. W. AINSLIE has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service. In him the Bengal High Court loses an able and impartial judge.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE published a very interesting letter regarding the Gaekwar of Baroda's subsidy, from which we make the following extract:

The real facts connected with the subsidiary alliance existing between the Baroda State and the British Government were not evidently before you when you made the above remarks. Permit me to point out that, when the Gækwar entered into subsidiary alliance with the Paramount Power, he ceded valuable territories to the latter, which territories, at the time of cession, yielded an annual revenue of 12,00,000 rupees. A reference to Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds will show the extent of the cession made by the Gaekwar. The ceded territories yield, at the present day, a revenue exceeding thirty lacs of rupees. Besides this the Gaekwar gave up the rights obtained from the perpetual farm of the Peshwa's districts subject to the city of Ahmedabad—that is to say, gave up to the British Government an annual income of twelve lacs and seventy thousand rupees. The Gaekwar gave up also the right of salt monopoly in Baroda territories—a right which, at the lowest computation, yields to the British Government an income of twenty lacs per annum. The Gaekwar has made several other minor concessions—too small severally to be separately mentioned—which, in the aggregate, bring to the British Government a yearly revenue of about a lac and a half of rupees.

Thus, then, the Baroda State pays, in fact and in effect to the British Government, an annual tribute of nearly sixty three lacs of rupees—a tribute which, I am sure you will agree with me in thinking, is commensurate to the protection given by the Paramount Power. The tribute has the advantage of being in the form of an elastic revenue—a gradually increasing revenue—while the obligation incurred by the British Government under the Subsidiary Treaty, viz., that of maintaining a certain number of troops for the protection of the Gaekwar's dominions involves only a fixed expenditure,

WE TAKE the following from the *Bombay Review*:

Mr. Fawcett's graceful acknowledgement of the contribution forwarded to him so netime ago by the British Indian Association towards the defrayal of his election expenses will be read with genuine interest. Its generous warmth and modesty of expression are characteristic of the Member for India. It is reassuring to read, though there was scarcely any need of the assurance, that the writer will relinquish none of the interest he has so long and so judiciously taken in the affairs of this struggling dependency. Mr. Fawcett has been good enough to express his keen sense of pleasnre, at having evoked such universal confidence. He would be much more gratified were he to gauge the feelings of intense satisfaction with which a grateful people here receive his encouraging assurance that —' the repeated recognition which the people of India have given of any service which I may have been able to render them' has contributed "more to his success in the recent election than anything else." But whatever Mr. Fawcett may be pleased to say on this topic, the people of India know full that the debt of gratitude is on their side.

We say ditto.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Bengal Office the following return shewing the number of persons and cattle killed by wild animals destroyed in Lower Bengal since the passing of the Indian Arms Act, 1878:

YEARS.		Number of persons killed by wild animals.	Number of cattle killed by wild animals.	Number of wild animals destroyed
Three years before the passing of Act XI of 1878	1875 ...	2.107	7,450	3,615
	1876 ...	1,441	7,332	4,022
	1877 ...	1,256	9,360	4,138
Average of the three years 1875, 1876 1877	...	1,601	8,047	3,925
Year in which Act XI of 1878 was passed	1878 ...	1,374	10,907	4,650
Year subsequent to the passing of Act XI of 1878	1879 ..	1,264	11,292	5,543

WE HAVE received the following analysis of two lectures delivered at the Science Association:

LECT. VII & VIII. METHODS OF DETERMINING THE RATES OF EXPANSION.
By Dr. Mahendra Lall Sircar.
(*Delivered on July* 13 & 30, 1880.)

Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases to be considered separately. Of solids we must distinguish between those which expand uniformly and those which do not, that is, between uncrystalized and crystalized bodies. Of uncrystalized solids we have to consider the expansion in three aspects, linear, superficial, and cubical. The *coefficient of expansion* is the ratio of the increment of expansion for each degree of temperature to the initial dimension at Zero. Theoretically the coefficient of superficial expansion may be taken very approximately as double, and the coefficient of cubical expansion as thrice the coefficient of linear expansion. The linear expansion only of solids can be directly ascertained—by 1. Lavoisier and Laplace's method. 2. Roy and Ramsden's method, 3. Dulong and Petit's method.

In Liquids we have to distinguish between apparent and real expansion. Coefficient of real expansion is equal to coefficient of apparent expansion plus the coefficient of expansion of the containing vessel. The weight thermometer enables us to determine the apparent expansion of mercury, the real expansion of glass, and also temperature more accurately than the ordinary thermometer. Dulong and Petit's method of determining the coefficient of real expansion of mercury.

Water, the only liquid, which offers a singular exception to the general law of expansion by heat. It has its maximum density at 4o C. below and above which it expands. This was shown by Hope's apparatus. It may also be shown by weighing solid bodies in water at different temperatures, when it will be seen that they lose most weight when water is at 4o C. The phenomenon may be observed by watching a *water* thermometer when put side by side with an alcohol or mercurial thermometer in a freezing mixture, when it will be seen that while the alcohol or mercury will steadily sink, the water will sink down to 4o C. and then rise.

SATURDAY, 14TH AUGUST.

A HOWRAH CORRESPONDENT piteously complains of the impassable condition of Bacharam Chowdhry's Lane commencing from the Howrah-Road at one end and ending at Mackenzie's Road at the other. The inhabitants made representations to the Municipal Secretary on this subject but without effect. One part of the road, we are told, has fallen in and has been absorbed in a tank hard by. Are there no Ward Commissioners in Howrah? We hope Mr. Buckland will look into municipal matters.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the Maharaja of Durbhanga is turning his attention to the enrichment of Hindi literature. In another column we publish an advertisement offering some prizes.

IT IS STATED that a native Christian named Prabhudas was sentenced to imprisonment for 200 days by the Court of the Maharaja Holkar for selling Christian books in the city of Indore. The sentence was remitted on a representation from the Resident.

IT IS POSITIVELY asserted by a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* that the Public Works Department will be abolished as a department. Will the Government go back to ante-Dalhousean days?

WE HAVE received the following postal notice:

The remitter of an inland money-order may attach to the form of application a post-card, which will be delivered to the payee with the money-order. The remitter should write on the appropriate side of the post-card, the name and address of the payee, and on the reverse he may write any instructions or communication he desires to be conveyed to the payee.

WE RECEIVED last week from the Government of Bengal some papers relative to the establishment of a Steamer Service between Rajmehal and Sara proposed by Sir Steuart Bayley, Chief Commissioner of Assam, for the benefit of that province, and the substitution of Dhubri for Goalundo as the place of embarkation for Assam. Sir Ashley Eden does not approve of the Steamer Service, but agrees with the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the proposal to substitute Dhubri for Goalundo as the place of embarkation for Assam.

THERE were 187 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 7th August, of which 3 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 72 from fevers, 12 from bowel-complaints, 4 from accidents and injuries and the rest from other causes, ten children were still-born, and 48 died between the age of 15 days, and under and one year, 31 persons died at the age of 60 years and upwards. The number of deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races was 9.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE elsewhere the receipt of the first and second part of a learned treatise compiled by Pundit Opendro Mohun Gossain Nyarutna, entitled "Shiddanta Rutna." As far as we can judge from a cursory glance at the work the learned author seems to have successfully met the apparent doubts which might arise in the mind of the searcher of the Divine Truth and the student of the Hindu Sastras. We hope the venerable Gossami will complete the treatise he has undertaken.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that His Highness the Raja of Garhwal has resolved to open a charitable dispensary and hospital in his territory. The site selected for the building for the dispensary and hospital is at the confluence of the Bhaghirutty and Balangana rivers. The arrangements are complete, medicines and stores have been indented for, and Assistant Surgeon Jogendernath Seal has been appointed Superintendent.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT complains that while the work and reponsibility of Post Masters and Deputy Post Masters have increased by transfer of the money order business to the Postal Department, their pay still remains a pittance. What the authorities are doing is to multiply officers in the superior grades and increasing the salaries of those who are already well paid—but the claims of the really hard-working men of the department are altogether overlooked or ignored.

OUR AMPTAH CORRESPONDENT writes:

The Howrah and Amptah Road is now under partial repairs, the number of coolies engaged to dig earth for raising the surface of the road is disproportionately small and from the way in which the work is being carried out there is little hope of the road being finished before September next. But is it not reckless waste of public money to undertake these repairs in the rainy season?

The Amptah Moonsiff's work having been reduced by the transfer of the Khanacool and Juggutbullabpore stations to other Moonsiff's jurisdiction the Judge has very considerately made over to the Moonsiff some fifty cases from the file of the Ooloobariah Moonsiff. But the file of this Moonsiff is still heavy and requires to be further lightened.

We have showers here every day but not copious enough to benefit crops on the high-lands The paddy market here is dull for want of demand. The *ous* crops have matured and become fit for reaping.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London August 9th.—The Queen has received the Earl of Lytton at Osborne. The Secretary of State for India has

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refused to attach interest coupons to the Indian Transfer Loan.

9th.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question said, that the withdrawal of our forces from Kabul was determined upon long before the defeat of General Burrows. His defeat does not justify the postponement of our departure, and General Stewart concurs in our leaving. Doubtless arrangements have been made to protect the friendly tribes, but not necessarily with Abdul Rahman, with whom we have no formal engagement. Mr. Gladstone is the guest of the Dean of Windsor.

9th.—The Great Powers have acquiesced in military preparations against Turkey.

10th.—The Board of Trade returns of imports for the past month amount to £33,375,000 pounds, showing an increase of £3,000,000 compared with last year. The exports amount to £20,250,000, showing an increase of £3,500,000 ditto.

10th.—The Earl of Lytton, in reply to an address presented to him at Knebworth yesterday, said that he was confident it only needed perseverance for a few years in the great system of policy which a succession of wise Englishmen had framed for the Government of India in order to give India strength and influence to become one of the great powers of the world.

10th.—In the House of Lords last night the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in reply to a question said that the European concert was fully maintained, and that it was solely directed to the prevention of the collapse of Turkey. The disaster in Afghanistan had been without influence on the British policy in the East.

11th.—A conversation took place in the House of Commons last night on the appointment of General Burrows to the command of the Girishk Brigade, and his conduct in the late action, when the Secretary for War promised that the fullest enquiry should be made, and deprecated censure beforehand. Mr. Danvers has been appointed Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office.

12th.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question said, that the Indian Government would institute an enquiry into the recent disaster at Kandahar. His Lordship also said that it would be desirable after the conclusion of the war to consider the questions relating to the improvement of the organisation of the Indian army, and the number of men of which it should consist.

13th.—In the House of Commons last night the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that Government had received suggestions from various quarters to guarantee the Sultan the remainder of his territory if he yielded to the decisions arrived at by the Berlin Conference, and that it had been accepted in principle by the Government.

13th.—A medal has been granted for the Zulu war. The House of Commons has read a second time the Burials Bill. Mr. Gladstone will attend the Cabinet Council to-morrow. Parliament is expected to be prorogued on September 11.

13th.—In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Hartington, replying to a series of questions, said, that there was no reason to suppose General Roberts had been indisposed to undertake the expedition to Kandahar, of which he has independent command, and that he presumed satisfactory arrangementts were made for securing forage and supplies for the force, and for reporting its progress. The march would certainly occupy 28 to 30 days. His Lordship deprecated any attempt to control military operations from home as showing mistrust.

Constantinople August 12th.—The Porte is now so vacillating that instead of Abeddin Pasha, Minister of war, Riza Beg, Governor of Constantinople, supported by a large number of troops, is now ordered to Scutari to endeavour primarily to execute the Porte Convention, and in case of a failure to obtain the surrender of Dulcijno.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for 1879. 2. Administration Report of the Jails of Bengal for 1879. 3. General Report on the operations of the Marine Survey of India for 1878-79. 4. Report on the Excise Revenue in the Central Provinces for 1879-80. 5. A Treatise on the Science and Practice of Midwifery in Bengali. By Annadacharan Khastgir, A. S. 6. The Government Resolution on the General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for 1879-80. 7. Do. Do. on the Administration Report of the Patna Division for Do. 8. Shiddanta Tatwa or a treatise reconciling various forms of faith inculcated in the Hindu Shasters, Parts I. and II. By Opendermohun Gossain Nyarutna. 9. The Saddarshana-Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy, Vol. 4, No. 6, June, 1880. 10. Rungamutty—a Poem in Bengali, by Nobinchunder Sen. 11. Primeval Hinduism or the great periods of Ancient Hindoo Religion. By Shamlal Dey.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 17th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: The Galvanometer.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 18th Inst., at 5 P. M.
Subject: Properties of Chlorine and Hydro Chloric Acid.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father A. de Peneranda, S. J., on Thursday, the 19th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Kepler's Laws, and Newton's Principle.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 20th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Expansion of bodies by Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Saturday, the 21st Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Salts of Chromium and Manganese.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1880.

KABUL.

THE Affghan policy of the new Government has taken a definite form. The evacuation of Kabul has been decided on, and our camp there is being broken up. Abdur Rahman has been installed on the *guddi*. It would appear that no formal engagement has been made with him, but a general understanding has been come to. The new Amir will have absolute control over his dominion. Ample concessions have been made to him. He will receive money aid from our Government, whether it will be annual or not we cannot say; the guns taken by our troops will be restored to him, and the fortifications in Sherpur will be allowed to remain intact. Our troops are to return immediately, one section to march to Kandahar and the other to Gundamuck. The march has already commenced. Opinions differ as to the propriety of the evacuation of Kabul immediately after the Kandahar disaster. The Marquis of Hartington stated in Parliament that the measure had been determined upon before the defeat at Kandahar. His Lordship said that it had been dictated by military rather than political reasons. What the military reasons are we for one are unable to perceive. If military reasons have really swayed the decision, they have evidently arisen out of the Kandahar disaster. It has become necessary to mass our troops upon Kandahar and therefore to release our garrison at Kabul. But the evacuation of Kabul, as stated by Lord Hartington, had been determined before on military reasons. These reasons, we repeat, are not apparent. The question, however, is, whether it has been wise to evacuate Kabul so soon. Perhaps it could not have been avoided after the accession of Abdur Rahman to the throne of Kabul. If the garrison at Kabul had continued, there would have been a conflict of authority in that city, and Abdur Rahman's adherents might well have taken objection to it. There might have been collisions with the Amir's men and subjects which he could not have prevented, and which might have jeopardized the *entente cordiale* arrived at between him and our Government. This seems to have been the predominating motive for the evacuation of Kabul. But the measure, we must confess, has been taken at a very bad time. It is a great pity that we should have no stronghold to fall back upon in carrying on our operations against Kandahar. The evacuation of Kabul as a policy cannot be contested on a rational view of the Affghan problem. In fact it should have been carried out immediately after the Gundamuck treaty. Our arms were then in the ascendant, we were then in the zenith of our glory, Yakub's power had not then been paralyzed, and his party then at any rate professed friendship to us. But the cardinal error committed in the Gundamuck treaty was the insistance upon the location of a British Resident at Kabul. If that point had been given up, and if the occupation of Kabul had been abandoned of our own free will, when we were its masters, the moral and practical effect of such a move would have been tremendous. If the Affghans did not want Yakub Khan they would have settled the quarrel among themselves without our intervention. We could have well pointed to our own magnanimity in voluntarily resigning the rights of conquest, when the world would have seen that if we had so wished we could have enforced our rights to the fullest extent. But the fatal mistake of insisting upon the presence of a British Resident at Kabul was committed, and the consequences have been dreadful. Louis Cavagnari and his heroic band were slaughtered by an infuriated soldiery and rabble, the massacre was avenged but at no small cost of treasure and blood. Yakub's Government was subverted and anarchy prevailed in Affghanistan. We were in search of a man, who would be strong to hold his own, and sincere in his attachment to us. We fancy that we have got that man at last in Abdur Rahman, but we for one have no faith in him. In the meantime a terrible disaster has befallen us at Kandahar. The cost of the Afghan war has already leapt from five millions to fifteen millions, but no one can say how much more it will swell to. The immediate evacuation of Kabul will doubtless have a good financial effect. It will put a stop to military expenditure on the Affghan scale. The reverse at Kandahar must of course be relieved at any cost, but the question is what has been the gain of the Affghan War. This part of the subject we propose to notice in a future issue.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

IV.

THERE is one more definition, which calls for notice. It is the definition of Rent. The Commission state: "The definition of "rent" presented some difficulty as opinions differ about what rent really is in India, we have endeavoured to express what we hope will be accepted as a reasonable view of the subject, and have defined *rent* to be "whatever is payable or deliverable by a tenure-holder, under-tenure-holder or occupancy ryot to the proprietor, tenure-holder, or undertenure-holder possessing the interest immediately superior in the land held by him, in recognition and satisfaction of such superior interest; or whatever is payable or deliverable as a return or compensation for the use or occupation of land or for any rights of pasturage, forest rights, fisheries, or the like." This definition it will be observed is very cleverly drawn up. It seems to include every thing, and still it does not cover everything. It does not refer to contract, custom, or competition specifically, but it may be said to imply all, and yet in the arguments put forth in the report regarding the theory of rent it is vague and uncertain. In the first place the Commission scout the idea of competition. They say: "We entertain no doubt that the ryots of 1793 possessed substantial rights: but even if they had no rights whatever, we think that Government could not consistently with the proper discharge of its functions, leave the settlement of what we shall now call the rents payable by the ryots to the uncontrolled influence of competition. There is in these provinces no capitalist farmer between the landowner and the labourer; the produce of the land is divided between two classes, the landowners and the labourers, the latter sustaining the character of capitalist to the limited extent to which capital enters into the question at all." But what is it that constitutes the essence of competition? It is demand and supply. If the demand is greater than the supply then the article in demand naturally rises in value, but if the demand is less than the supply, the value is also less. It is quite true that at the time of the Permanent Settlement the principle of competition in the determination of rent was not recognized, simply because there was no competition for land. In fact in those days it was the soil which sought the people, and not the people who sought the land. But time progresses, and as population has increased, the productiveness of land has improved, the facilities of communications by roads, railways, rivers and canals have opened new outlets for the products of the soil, and the value of agricultural produce has consequently risen, there is a greater demand or competition for land. This competition is of course more or less active according to the circumstances of each district. This natural result of the progress of society the Commission would not, however, recognize. In the first place they assume "custom." Thus the limit of rent of tenures and under-tenures they declare should be "the limit of customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures or under-tenures in the vicinity."

But they know too well that the Pergunna nirik or the "customary rate" is a myth. In no two villages in a district it may be said the rate of rent is the same. There are so many circumstances upon which the determination of rent depends that no hard and fast rule regulating the Pergunnah rate obtains in practice. Rents in Bengal, say the Commission, can be settled only by (1) custom, or (2) by competition, or (3) by law. They then go on:

Custom has not as yet settled rents in the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal, owing in part to the disturbing influence of our own legislation, especially the Revenue Sale Law; and their settlement cannot be left to the slow operation of a principle, which has hitherto failed, and of the future efficacy of which there is no present prospect. Then as to competition—while population is sparse and land is plenty; when the supply of cultivators is limited and the demand for them active—the ryots have the best of the position, and can secure favourable terms. As population increases tables are gradually turned, and where cultivation of the soil is the only means of subsistence, the ultimate effect of unrestricted competition must be that the landowners can dictate their own terms to the ryots, who must either accept them or starve. The whole agricultural population are thus reduced to a condition of misery and degradation which must seriously reflect upon the Government under which such a state of things has come to pass. The land of a country belongs to the people of the country: and, while vested rights should be treated with all possible tenderness, no mode of appropriation and cultivation should be permanently allowed by the Ruler, which involves the wretchedness of the great majority of the community, if the alteration or amendment of the law relating to land can by itself or in conjunction with other measures obviate or remedy the misfortune.

Whether then the question be examined in the light of the ancient constitutional law of the country, or with reference to the high duty and obligation devolving upon Government to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people, the conclusion is the same namely, that the ruling power ought to determine the rents payable in these provinces by the ryots to the zemindars. In this view the appropriate theory of Rent is, not that it is the surplus profit of capital applied to agriculture, or that it depends immediately upon, or is regulated by, the profits of capital; but it is such a proportion of the produce of the soil, deliverable in kind, or payable in money, as the Government may from time to time determine shall be delivered or paid by the cultivators to the zemindars or those to whom the zemindars have transferred their rights. If it be asked on what principle Government should determine this proportion—what share shall be considered fair and equitable—our answer is—such a share as shall leave enough to the cultivator of the soil to enable him to carry on the cultivation, to live in reasonable comfort, and to participate to a reasonable extent in the progress and improving prosperity of his native land.

Are the Commission correct in stating that the principle of competition is at the present day unknown in Bengal? We can mention hundreds, aye, thousands of instances in which the rent is fixed on the principle of competition. One group of ryots would pay one rate of rent, and another another. Of course this condition of things obtains in newly reclaimed lands, which require new settlers. As regards old lands and old tenants, the question is not a new settlement of rent but enhancement. And under Act X of 1859 as worked by the Courts the enhancement of rent has practically become impossible. The *reductio ad absurdum* grounds upon which enhancement is to be made are an insuperable bar to that process. But if the zemindar cannot obtain enhancement of rent, the ryot, who sublets his lands, invariably levies a competitive rate from his sub-ryot, otherwise known as the *kurfa* ryot. The latter cannot plead custom or heredity—he pays as much as he can afford to pay after leaving a fair margin for his labour. The question may, therefore, be fairly asked whether the real basis of rent from the actual cultivator being competition, the determination of the rent of the occupancy ryot or tenure or under-tenure-holder, who does not hold on permanent fixed rent, should not be regulated on the same principle, making, however, some allowance for the superior status for this class of tenants. It is on this principle the rent of ryots above actual cultivators is regulated in Oudh and the Punjab. But the Commission as we have said above have summarily rejected the principle of competition. They say that it is the Government which should fix the rate of rent for land. But, they remark, "when we come to apply this principle to the solution of the question before us, the first reflection that occurs to us is, that there is not presented to us a *tabula rasa* on which we may inscribe a single rule or set of rules which shall be of uniform application. The progress of nearly a century has created relations of persons and conditions of things, to sweep away which for the purpose of establishing an ideal normal standard would involve an interference with vested rights and a disturbance of existing associations, which would irritate the feelings of those concerned, and render the remedy worse than the disease. Were we to set up any single average standard of comfort for the whole agricultural population of these provinces, we might find that, while it placed the Behar ryot in a position of ease calculated by the sudden change to engender sloth rather than energy, it fell short of the existing requirements of members of the agricultural community in some other parts of the country. The inequalities in existing rents are due to causes which have their roots in the past history of the best part of a century. The density or sparseness of population in different districts; the quantity of unreclaimed land available to meet the requirements of a growing community; the energy of particular landlords; the proximity or distance of courts or magistrates able to repress this energy, when it exceeded the bounds of law; the force of resistance offered by the ryots, varying widely in different parts of the country; the indolence of other landlords; the frequency of Government management; the irregular incidence of famine; the unequal opening of the country by railways and roads, in respect of which all districts do not yet enjoy equal facilities; the action of the great rivers—these and other causes have produced inequalities, of which we think that account must be taken in any endeavour to settle rents or the enhancement of rents by legislation. We are therefore all agreed that existing rents should be taken as the basis of operation; in other words, that no attempt should be made to replace these existing rents immediately by any new and uniform standard; and that, apart from the usual and recognised grounds of abatement, there exists no necessity for reducing rents generally in any part of the country. At the same time we think that, in regulating future enhancement, regard may reasonably be had to existing inequalities, and that landlords, who have already benefited more than other landlords by the favorable action of some of the causes above enumerated, are not entitled to an equal accession of advantage in the future." Having regard to this theory of rent and to the power, which shall regulate the determination of rent, the Commission have offered the new definition of "rent." In what sense is however the rent, paid by ryots or tenure-holders in Government khas estates distinct from the "rent" defined in this Bill? The only distinction drawn is the introduction of the term "proprietor." The Government will not be treated as an ordinary proprietor, and so it will escape the rules and regulations prescribed in this Bill for the determination of rent. The practical effect of the new definition of "rent" will be to place the Government above the ordinary law of the land in the regulation of its relations with tenants in its khas estates.

THE BERARS.

THE July number of the London *Statesman* contains items and articles of exceeding interest to India. We will notice one article, entitled "the restitution of the Berar Provinces." In this article the writer gives the story of the Hyderabad Contingent and the sequestration of the Berar Provinces. The story is not new, but there are some facts given which were not known before to the outside public, and which give a form and spirit to the high-handed and inequitable proceedings of the Government of India, that might well make angels weep. The Nizam's Army, as the Hyderabad Contingent was formerly called, consisted, in 1848, in round numbers, of five regiments of cavalry, six batteries of artillery, and six infantay battalions, altogether about 8000 men. This force was divided into five brigades—divisions, as they were termed—each commanded by a Brigadier, with a salary of £2, 500 a year, assisted in his arduous duties by a Brigade-Major and one or two more staff officers. There was a headquarter staff, consisting of a Military Secretary, Commissary of Ordnance, and Superintending Surgeon. The annual pay of the officers attached to this Force, about ninety in number, amounted to about £110,000, giving them each an average salary of £1,200 a year. The entire charges of this Force were stated to be about 40 lakhs of rupees, or nearly £400,000 per annum, in a report from Colonel Low, the officiating Resident, dated 20th July, 1848. Colonel Low, who was then new to the place, declared it was "grievous to reflect" upon "that the pressing pecuniary difficulties of the Nizam's Government," were brought upon it by "our annual demand for the pay of the Force," and that it was "realy painful to mention all these facts and circumstances." Colonel Low considered it his "imperative duty" to recommend that "immediate steps should be taken to reduce the expenses of the Contingent to a sum not exceeding twenty lakhs of rupees per annum at the utmost," to reduce the expenses, in short, to one half of what they were at the time of his recommendation Lord Dalhousie, on the 7th of October, 1848, expressed the opinion that "the British Government commits no injustice, and practises no extortion, in requiring that the Contingent Force, maintained by virtue of treaty," (which will be shown to be an untrue assertion,) "be kept up by the Nizam, and that his Lordship does not consider that we are called on in justice to reduce a man of that Force." The Governor-General did, indeed, in that same Minute of 7th October, 1848, express an intention of "diminishing the unnecessary expenses of the Staff as vacancies might occur," but he only talked about it. The patronage was not to be resigned so easly. Lord Dalhousie continued to fill up vacancies on the Staff for several years, after making that profession, while the alleged debt, which was afterwards to form the pretext for territorial sequestration, was growing. He appointed for example, his own aide-de camp, Captain William Mayne, to be one of the "Brigadiers commanding Divisions" in the Hyderabad Contingent, with a salary of £2,500 a-year, payable by the Nizam, in December, 1851. The debt summed up against the Hyderabad State in 1851, when a large sum was paid off, and again in 1853, had accumulated solely in consequence of Lord Dalhousie having refused in 1848, in spite of the earnest appeal of Colonel Low, and, the expressed wishes of the Home Government, "to reduce a man" of the Contingent.

In 1851, in a letter addressed personally to the Nizam, Lord Dalhousie insisted that "the efficient maintenance of the force is a duty imposed on the Government of Hyderabad by the stipulations of existing Treaties;" and again, that it is "necessary to fulfil the obligations of Treaties." But this dictum was not borne out by the treaties. Thus we find the Marquis of Hastings declare as follows on the subject:

"It is perfectly true that those troops are, in fact, more ours than those of the Sovereign by whom they are maintained. Now would it be consonant to wisdom, or to the trust reposed in us by the Honourable Company, that we should sacrifice such a security to a casuistical point of equity?" And further on in the same Minute he says that it would be "impolitic to let an overrefinement cause our open abrogation of such an inexpensive addition to our strength."

Sir Frederic Currie, a member of Lord Dalhousie's Council, thus wrote: "I have always felt, the difficulty of the position in which we should be placed if the Nizam were *to fall back upon the Treaties*, and call upon us to explain by what authority, and on what grounds, we had organized in his name this costly army, and imposed this incubus upon the revenues of his State." Even Lord Dalhousie was smitten by his conscience when he investigated the facts of the case in an impartial spirit. In 1853 he recorded this deliberate opinion. "I have found myself forced," he says, "to the conclusion that, the Government of India *has no right whatever either by the spirit or by the letter of the Treaty of* 1800, to require the Nizam to maintain the Contingent in its present form." And again, in the same minute, he says; "I, for my part, can never consent, as an honest man, to instruct the Resident to reply, that the Contingent has been maintained by the Nizam, from the end of the war in 1817 till now, because the Treaty of 1800 obliges His Highness so to maintain it. Neither the words nor the intentions of the Treaty can be held to warrant such a construction of its obligations." But he had already forced "such a construction" upon the Nizam in terms of insult and menace. In 1351 His Lordship had written to the Nizam pressing upon His Highness

the heavy bill on account of the contingent, saying that the Hyderabad State was bound to maintain the Contingent "by the stipulations of existing Treaties;" reminding him that it was dangerous "to provoke the resentment of the British Government," "whose power can crush you at its will," and warning him that "the independence of his sovereignty" stood in "imminent danger." In the same letter, the Nizam was advised to disband "those turbulent mercenaries, the Arab soldiery," and to make a great effort for "the early liquidation of the accumulated debt." If the Nizam were unable to meet the call on his treasury, he must "forthwith make over" to the British Government certain frontier districts. Thus was the tocsin sounded, and although Lord Dalhousie in 1853 admitted "as an honest man" that our Government had no Treaty claim upon the Nizam for the maintenance of this force, he allowed his "honest" declaration to lie buried in a secret minute, and enforced the sequestration, which he demanded in 1851. The Hyderabad Contingent, though paid by the Nizam, was as the Marquis of Hastings said, an "inexpensive addition" to the British Indian Army. But even supposing that our Government had a rightful claim against the Nizam for the maintenance of this force, which we do not admit, in 1853, as the writer in the *Statesman* shews, there was no balance against His Highness. "I have always been of opinion," wrote Colonel Davidson, Resident at Hyderabad in 1860, "that had the pecuniary demands of the two Governments been impartially dealt with, we had no just claim against the Nizam." "In 1853," he repeats, "we had little or no claim against the Nizam." In 1853 there was, in fact, a disputed balance-sheet. The balance of £430,000 which was demanded, was made out by debiting the Nizam with cash payments from our Treasury for the Hyderabad Contingent, while refusing to credit him with sums due by our Government on other accounts. Interest, first at 12 and afterwards at 6 per cent., on all our advances, formed nearly a quarter of the claim. The principal of the Nizam's counter-claim, without any calculation of interest, was more than the whole charge against him. At the time when the Nizam's Government was being pressed most severely for arrears on account of the Contingent, the Nawab Sooraj-ool-Moolk, then Minister, urged in a letter to the Resident, dated 19th August, 1851, that the *abkaree*, or excise revenue, of the towns of Secunderabad and Jaulna, amounting to about one lakh of rupees yearly, which the British Government had arbitrarily appropriated for forty-one years, should be transferred to the Nizam's credit as a set-off against the demand that was then being so strongly pressed. But no set-off, or inquiry as to a set-off, was tolerated by Lord Dalhousie; although subsequently, under Lord Canning's Government, the *abkaree*, or excise revenue, of Secunderabad and Jaulna "was prospectively allowed to be a portion of the legitimate revenue of the Hyderabad State." The Nizam was helpless. The assignment of the Berar districts was pressed upon him at the point of the bayonet. In one of his Minutes on the subject, dated 30th March 1853, Lord Dalhousie said, that in the event of the Nizam refusing to make the territorial assignment that was demanded, it would be necessary "to enter upon military occupation of those districts." The following letter of Captain Davidson, then Assistant Political Agent, Hyderabad, to the Minister of the Nizam, accounts for the feeling under which His Highness acted:

MY DEAR NAWAB,—I believe the Resident requires your attendance this evening, to inform you his negotiations with the Nizam are at an end, and he applies to the Governor-General to move troops by to-day's post.

His Highness asked for four months' delay, which was refused, not even in that time positively stipulating to pay the troops. Had he, however, done so this would have been refused, as contrary to the instructions of the Governor-General.

His Highness next offered to place forty lakhs of talooks in the hands of Shums-ool-Oomra for the pay of the Contingent. The Resident said, No, as he could not be assured that there would be no interference on the part of his Highness's Government, or his other officers; but if the talooks were made over to the Resident and Shums-ool-Oomra, or any other officer of the Hyderabad Government as Commissioners—they to have the entire management and control of these districts, only furnishing accounts yearly to his Highness—he would refer the propositions to Calcutta, but without the slightest expectation that the Governor-General would agree to it.

His Highness has refused to agree to the above, and therefore he has lost a chance of obtaining a remission of what was disagreeable to his ideas of dignity. The terms first proposed are now renewed, and with an unfriendly feeling that would, in my opinion, drive matters to extremities. Indeed, I have a letter from my nephew at Poona, mentioning that the 78th Highlanders and H.M.'s 86th Regiment, have received orders to be in readiness to march on Hyderabad. Don't suppose military operations will be confined to the Districts; and if you are a friend of his Highness, beg of him to save himself and his dignity by complying a once with what the Governor-General will most assuredly compel him to accede to.

(Signed) CUTH. DAVIDSON.

Hyderabad, May 14th, 1853.

The Nizam had thus no choice. He yielded to the treaty of 1853 under irresistible pressure. But even then it was distinctly understood that the assignment of the Berar districts would be "for a time." "I am not without hope," wrote Lord Dalhousie, in his Minute of the 30th of March, 1853, "that the prospect of the loss of the Contingent Force, hitherto upheld under the countenance of the British Government, *and the necessity of still making over districts temporarily into our hands*, may induce his Highness to consent to the engagement into which we have proposed to him to enter." But the "temporary" measure has tacitly become permanent. Could any thing be more high-handed, inequitable, and iniquitous than this spoliation of the Berar districts? May we venture to express a hope that the conscience of the Liberal Government will rouse itself to the real colour of this act and wipe out this foul blot on the national character of England.

TRAVANCORE.

THE interesting little State of Travancore continues to flourish under the enlightened administration of its Chief. We have before us the Dewan's report on the administration of the State for the year M. E. 1054 corresponding with A. D. 1878-79. During the period under review the State made fair progress. Three important Regulations were passed in the year, one to codify and improve the law relating to Abkaree, another to protect coffee planters against theft, and the third to remodel the constitution of the Sudder Court. The Abkaree system of Travancore has been assimilated, as far as possible, to that obtaining in British India. Shops for the sale of European liquors and wines which were fast increasing in number have been placed under restrictions by the new law. This is a move in the right direction and must command the approval of all right-minded persons. We regret we cannot take the same view of the Regulation passed to protect the interests of the coffee planters. "The main feature of the Regulation," we read, "is that possession of coffee in the region of the coffee estates, by others than planters is regarded as *prima facie* evidence of illegal possession, unless the provisions of the Regulation have been confirmed to or the coffee is intended for home consumption. Even in the latter case, the purchase cannot be from a 'laborer' on a coffee estate. The planters desire the extension of this Regulation to the low country, but the principle of the Enactment is so exceptional that grave difficulties lie in the way of the request being complied with." The Coffee Planters Act of Travancore has been drawn up on the lines of the Act on the same subject which is in force in British India. We are afraid that the Travancore Durbar in dealing with this question could not act according to its own independent judgment. There can be but little doubt that pressure was brought to bear upon the Maharaja with a view to induce him to frame an especial law on the model of the British Indian Act for the protection of the interests of the coffee planters; and that His Highness could not resist the pressure. All exceptional legislation of this kind cannot be too severely condemned. The Regulation for the remodelling of the Sudder Court was intended to provide greater facilities for the transaction of business. The number of judges was reduced from 4 to 3, with the addition of a Pandit to be consulted on points of Hindu Law. Under the new system introduced, two judges sitting as a Bench hear and dispose of all special appeals and referred criminal cases where sentence of death or imprisonment for life is awardable; and a single judge disposes of all other matters with power to refer for the opinion of another judge or of the whole court any question of law or practice.

The leading feature of the judicial administration of Travancore during the year under report was, of course the remodelling of the Sudder Court as mentioned above. The total number of suits instituted in the Zilla and Munsiff's Courts in the year was 28,491, or about 10 per cent. less than the number instituted in the previous year. This falling off in the number of institutions is attributed by the Sudder Court to the introduction of the new Court-fees Regulation, which is said to have checked vexatious litigation. We think a careful enquiry ought to be made on this point. The stoppage of vexatious litigation is no doubt desirable; but particular care should be taken that no obstacles are placed in the way of injured people having their wrongs redressed. In the Munsif's Court 25,916 suits valued at Rs. 11,61,270 were instituted. The average duration of suits was 60; whereupon the Sudder Court remarks, "this is a very satisfactory result especially comparing it with the average duration of suits in the British Indian Munsif's Courts, where even in uncontested suits it is not less than 200 days." The value of original suits instituted in the Zilla Courts was Rs. 17,23,821. The constitution of the Sudder Court of Travancore is all that can be desired. The Report before us says:—"With Mr. Chellappa Pellai, as chief justice, an officer of high attainments, a graduate in Arts and Law, having several years experience in the Travancore Judicial service; with a European Barrister and a Native Sub-Judge from British India as his colleagues, it is hoped that this Court will command increasing confidence and considerably improve the tone of the judicial administration." The hope expressed by the Dewan will, we have no doubt, be justified by the result. In every Native State there ought to be a Chief Court on the model of the Travancore Sudder Court. The Civil Courts of Travancore are more than self-supporting. They yielded a surplus of nearly one lakh of Rupees during the year under report. We hold that no Government in the world should derive revenue from taxing justice. The surplus yielded by the civil courts of Travancore should to our thinking be applied to the reduction of the scale of Court-fees, which, we suspect, is rather heavy. As regards the administration of criminal justice, we observe that the total number of cases was 20,883, of which 17,499 cases were disposed of by Magistrates. The number of Government servants charged with offences was 262 against 218 in the previous year. Of these 262 persons, 16 were charged with bribery, 15 with criminal breach of trust, 45 with torture, 9 with abuse of power, 12 with criminal misappropriation, 8 with forgery and the rest with other offences. It is worthy of note that all these 262 Government servants were in recipt of salaries below Rs. 50 a month. Coming now to general administration, we notice that an allotment of nearly 14 lakhs was made to the Public Works Department during the year under report. Of this sum upwards of 5½ lakhs were spent on original works and 2¼ lakhs on repairs. The establishment cost about 10 per-cent of the total allotment. Of the sum spent on original works, 4 lakhs were applied to opening the country out by means of roads and canals. Education is making satisfactory progress in Travancore. The number of candidates who successfully passed the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. Examinations of the Madras University in 1878 was respectively, 20,17 and 18; while three students from the Law class obtained the degree of Bachelor of Law in February 1879. The number of District Schools was stationary. The education of the Travancore Princes is carefully attended to. Professor Ross, who directs their English studies, writes:—"I may say there is every reason to be satisfied with the progress made during the last year. On former occasions I have had to remark on the careless penmanship of His Highness the 3rd Prince, and though it is not yet all that can be desired, it exibits a very marked improvement on former years. The Tutor has evidently during the year been following the

judicious and intelligent modes of instruction that have marked his work in former years. Their Highnesses have now reached a stage when with diligent study the progress made from year to year should be more and more manifest than in former years. The Fifth Prince also gives evidence of more than ordinary intelligence for a boy of his years." This is very satisfactory. There is an English girls school at Trevandrum, the capital of Travancore, which seems to be making encouraging progress. The sale of the work done by the pupils of the school fetched Rs. 120 during the year under report. The progress of senior and junior pupils in plain sewing and ornamental needle-work of various descriptions is said to have been most praiseworthy. In the hospitals and dispensaries of Travancore 89,069 persons were treated during the year under report as compared with 77,153 in the previous year. There is a Maternity Hospital at Trevandrum, which is doing much useful work. The Travancore Government has a Commercial Department for dealing in the articles of Government monopoly. These articles are cardamoms, bees-wax, dammer, ivory, tea, coffee, and sticklac. Their sale brought a revenue of Rs. 3,51,530 during the year under report. The finances of Travancore are in a most satisfactory condition. The total revenue realized in the year under report was Rupees 62,37,120 made up of the following items :—

		Rupees.
1.	Land Revenue ...	17,10,038
2.	Miscellaneous Revenue ...	6,58,746
3.	Judicial Fees ...	2,79,390
4.	Customs ...	4,00,328
5.	Abkaree and Opium ..	1,81.827
6.	Tobacco ...	8,17,325
7.	Salt ...	15.32,845
8.	Cardamoms and other articles of monopoly	3,51,530
9.	Timber ...	91.883
10.	Interest on Government Securities ...	1,55,682
11.	Arrears of Revenue collected ...	57.626
	Total	62,37,120

The revenue realized during the year under report exceeded that of the previous year by upwards of 2½ lakhs. This remarkably satisfactory result was achieved "without taxation being a heavy burden in any case except salt." The revenue derived from salt during the year under report was Rs. 15,32,845 as compared with Rs. 13,82,400 in the preceding year. This result, it is explained, is due to a full year's operation of the price put on the article in January 1878. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 59,52,888, as shewn below :—

		Rs.
1.	Religious Institutions ...	5,75,775
2.	Charitable Institutions ...	3,55.417
3.	Palace ...	5.67,263
4.	Civil Establishment ...	6,49,980
5.	Judicial Establishment ...	1,90,563
6.	Police ...	1,57.428
7.	Nair troops ...	1,59,723
8.	Elephant and Horse Establishment...	73,103
9.	Education ...	1,75,261
10.	Medical ...	99,253
11.	Pensions ...	1,45.070
12.	Public Works ...	13,74.415
13.	Cost of goods sold ..	3,45,398
14.	Contingent Charges ...	2,18,715
15.	Subsidy ...	8,25,920
	Total...	59 52,880

The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 59,52,880 or Rs. 3,37,677 in excess of that of the preceding year. The increased expenditure was due to additional allotment of Rs 1,90,000 for irrigation works, Rs. 59,664 to His Highness' visit to Madras, Rs. 14,342 to an increase of pay to the Brigade, and Rs. 53,258 to administrative improvements. But in spite of this increased expenditure of nearly 3½ lakhs, there was a net surplus of Rs. 2,84,232. Nothing can well be more satisfactory than the financial administration of Travancore. It should be mentioned that out of the surplus, two lakhs have been again allotted for irrigation works.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN ASIA.

PROFESSOR Arminius Vambery has contributed a paper on this subject to the June number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Those who are aware of the tendency of the political writings of the Professor during the last sixteen years, know well his views on the Central Asian question. The writer points out the difference in the lines of policy pursued by English statesmen and Russian statesmen in the East. He thinks "that the political maxims and theories employed in Europe and in reference to Europeans can be of no avail in Asia and with Asiatics." This is almost tantamount to saying that Asiatics should be dealt with Asiatically, and that the European code of morals should not regulate the dealings of a Western Power with Eastern nations. Sir James Stephen, it may be remembered, propounded this very doctrine in his defence of the Affghan policy of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury; and for doing so he was strongly condemned by all unprejudiced and right-thinking persons. Professor Vambery writes :—"The man in the Old World, a grey-haired child, is particularly fond of diplomatising, of tricks and of subterfuges; he never shows his colours, not even to his friends and nearest relatives, and still less in his dealings with the European; and being under the continual impression of distrust, fear, and suspicion caused by the overwhelming superiority of the West, he very naturally never expects sincerity and straightforwardness from the latter—nay, he will show the more reticence, the greater the frankness with which he is met. It would be idle to suppose that these grey-haired children do or can pursue, with their intrigues and dissimulation some serious aim. No; nothing of the kind, for a deeper look into the history of our transactions with the East will show that the most brilliant stars on the heaven of Turkish, Persian, and Affghan diplomacy were and are, when viewed from a near vicinity, but very modestly twinkling-tiny sparks, very poor diplomatists to whom Prince Bismarck would scarcely confide a second-rate consular post. Russia alone had always a keen eye for the discernment of this discrepancy; she always showed a particular aptitude in the selection of the proper means to deal with her adversaries in Asia. She never indulged in illusions about the good faith of Asiatic statesmen, and has consequently never had to experience such bitter disappointments as the English found quite recently in their dealing with Shere Ali and Yakoob Khan. It is certainly a laudable act, and worthy of the moral stand-point of our Christian civilisation, to adhere in Asia strictly to our principles of morality; but we ought never to forget that it is a very useless undertaking to parade before a blind man with a Raphel cartoon. It is our duty, before all things, to open his eyes; so we have to modify and adopt our means in order to approach him more closely and then we may nourish the hope of transforming gradually that abject character of his, and of bringing him round to our notions of justice and righteousness." Professor Vambery thus practically lays down the doctrine that any civilised nation of Europe in dealing with a semi-barbarous people of Asia may act on no other principle than that "might is right." The Professor cannot know the meaning of what he says. He should understand that such a doctrine as this must shock the moral sense of all right-minded people in the world. Be it said to the glory of England that in her dealings with India she has, speaking generally, allowed herself to be guided by the principles of justice and morality. If the doctrine propounded by the Hungarian Professor be once accepted, England will be justified in casting all treaties and engagements made with Asiatic princes to the winds. Every right-feeling person is bound to protest against such an atrocious doctrine and repudiate it indignantly.

The Afghan question, as might have been expected, is discussed by Professor Vambery at some length. He expresses his full conviction "that the recent war may well have been delayed, but could scarcely have been avoided, having been forced partly by the personal character of the late Shere Ali himself, partly by the interference of Russia, to whom the demonstration of the British fleet before Constantinople was a means and not the cause of aggression." As to Shere Ali Khan, Professor Vambery reminds the public that the late Amir was at the very outset of his career not only slighted but sadly forsaken by the Indian Government, and that no Afghan prince whose nation is in a deadly dread of the English could be expected to become a trustworthy and reliable ally of the British Government. True, Shere Ali did not forget that the Indian Government gave no aid in the recovery of his throne; but then it cannot be denied that he went back from Umballa fairly satisfied. He was much pleased with the positive assurances which Lord Mayo gave him to the effect, that no European officers should be placed as residents in his country against his wish. Though irritated with the British Government for various reasons, the late Amir never thought of becoming hostile to it so long as the pledges given him by Lords Lawrence, Mayo and Northbrook were not broken. There was not the slightest hope of the success of the Peshawar Conference, because Shere Ali had already made up his mind not to accept the position of a protected Indian prince. The Afghan firmly believes that if the English were once allowed a footing in his country they would end with conquering it. The late Amir declared himself unable to guarantee the safety of a British resident, and the truth of his declaration has been conclusively proved by the fate of Sir Louis Cavagnari. Shere Ali was certainly in a discontented and irritated frame of mind; but he did not become positively hostile to the British Government until he was required by Lord Lytton to surrender his independence and become a vassal of the Empress of India. As regards the Russia's share in bringing on the Afghan war, Professor Vambery contends that the recent intrigues of General Kaufmann in Kabul did not owe their origin to England's policy in regard to Turkey. He believes that for a long time had Russia entertained intentions upon Afghanistan; and that she was only too glad to avail herself of the opportunity presented by England's attitude in the spring of 1878 towards her to send a mission to Kabul. We are inclined to agree with Professor Vambery on this point. That Russia had for a long time past entertained intentions upon Afghanistan cannot for a moment be doubted. She had repeatedly declared in the most solemn and emphatic manner possible that Afghanistan was beyond the scope of her political action. Yet in the teeth of these declarations, General Kaufmann carried on a correspondence with Shere Ali. There can be no doubt whatever that Russian interference was the immediate cause of the recent war, but we must not forget that even if Russia had not interfered, Lord Lytton would soon have found some pretext or other for invading Afghanistan. When Russia shamelessly violated her pledges, by sending a mission to Kabul, England should have fought her instead of coming down upon the poor Amir, who after the Peshawar Conference, had no other resource left him than to throw himself upon the protection of the White Czar.

Though the late Muscovite interference in the affairs of Afghanistan has ended in failure, Russia, thinks Professor Vambery, will be almost sure of success in her future attempts, unless England exercises unremitting watchfulness in staving off the plots of her rival. The Professor, accordingly, recommends England not to sacrifice the advantages which have been gained by the Afghan war. He advocates the retention of Kandahar, which, he feels sure, will pay the cost of British protection. We own we are unable to share the sanguine hopes of the Hungarian Professor. We are fully convinced that the occupation of advanced posts beyond the frontier will seriously embarrass our finances. We doubt whether Kandahar will be able to maintain its existence as a separate State, unless we keep a large British force to protect its Wali. The retention of Kandahar, in the Professor's opinion, would be a sufficient recompence for the evacuation of Kabul. He would not even object to the placing of Abdur Rahman on the throne of Kabul, "provided that his Russian propensities be safeguarded sufficiently through the firm position on the northern opening of the Kheiber and Kuram passes." The Afghan question has been settled on the lines sketched out by Professor Vambery; but whether the settlement just made will be durable remains to be seen. The Professor holds that the future prospect of a mutual understanding between England and Russia is a very dark one; and that if the Mahomedan subjects of Her Majesty in India were keen enough to discern between the English and the Russian civilising

influence in the east, there would not be the slightest fear or danger from the neighbourhood of Russia. The Professor only shows his lamentable ignorance of the actual state of things in this country, when he asserts that the whole Mahomedan population of India is "yet much like a powder-mill in the vicinity of which the declared enemy cannot be admitted." Professor Vambery has done a gross wrong to the Indian Mahomedans, whose devoted loyalty to Her Majesty is well known to, and appreciated by, our rulers. No one knows better than our Mahomedan countrymen that they have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters; and that the Muscovite is the bitterest enemy of Islam under the sun. The best and most satisfactory solution of the Central Asian question would be a good understanding between the two rival Powers; and we do not see any reason why England and Russia should not come to such an understanding. If such an understanding be now arrived at the vast sums of money spent upon the Afghan war will not have been thrown away.

MR. FALK ON INDIA.

MR. H. E. FALK is President of the Cheshire Salt Chamber of Commerce. He paid a flying visit to India during last winter, which he seemed to have enjoyed very much. He has published a neat little book of travels and kindly forwarded a copy to us. He lands in Bombay and is lost in pleasure and wonder. He writes: "Now everything you see is fresh—you realize that you have entered another world. A grand, imposing town is before you; magnificent buildings, wide streets, and, above all, crowds and multitudes of the *genus homo*. This, to our view, is one of the most impressive characteristics of Asiatic life: you meet man everywhere in such masses as you cannot produce in similar circumstances elsewhere, and you feel that the cradle of the race must be within the tropics, as its most genial abode still is there. Serving spirits surround you wherever you put your foot on Indian soil; the white "Sahib" meets with deference everywhere, and we confess, the feeling of superiority, which in the first instance is thrust upon you, and but reluctantly accepted, begins to grow until you opine at last that that traditional Assyrian story accounting for the difference of colour in mankind, viz., "White man, child of God, black man, child of Adam," may have, after all, something in it." The writer pays the following tribute of praise to Bombay:

In Bombay you enjoy the beauty of the tropical sunset to perfection; truly the gorgeous East is mirrored in it with all its glorious surroundings of the vegetable kingdom. The picturesque Malabar Point, with the Governor's Palace and the Caves of Elephanta, are most pleasant objects for excursions. The caves are carved in the solid rock, Hindoo temples of no great merit artistically, but showing traces of sculpture, from which our later Italian artists in mediæval times have not been ashamed to borrow. They are worth a visit, if you have spare time for a day's excursion, as you are on the island introduced to the real tropical vegetation. The native town of Bombay itself contains many quaint buildings, and is abundantly ornamented by carving in wood, which has attained to great perfection in the district and still flourishes from ancient times. It is a very busy, thriving place, and a drive at sunset through the great bazaar thoroughfare, when all the mills and factories are sending forth their toilers, gives the stranger an idea of the masses which are compressed within these Indian centres of population.

He then proceeds to the North-Western Provinces and *en passant* discusses the irrigation question. He says:

These schemes of canalization and irrigation have called forth prodigious masses of controversy and reports, and I am inclined to lean to the side of a very intelligent native gentleman, a member of the Bengal Council, who stated to me that the old rulers of India had never lost sight of the subject, and their engineers were as clever as ours. They studied the rainfall as much, and wherever a proper locality for impounding waters existed, they used it. Nature was the best guide, and canals were but a most questionable remedy for her so-called objects, as it was found that epidemics and fevers followed the modern work of canalization, which intercepted the drainage of the country, and thus produced anything but an unmixed good. Although I approach the subject with great diffidence, as it is dealt with by such able men as Mr. Hume and Mr. Caird, I cannot help saying that their view of the fecundity of Indian soil is of the most pessimist description. Sun and water are in my opinion sufficient to recuperate any soil, else what would have become of all Europe? manuring is but a very modern institution in farming, introduced generally almost within memory of the "oldest inhabitant." And now about the chief crops of India, rice and jute: they are grown almost entirely under water; what would be the use of manure to such? And I never heard yet of a rice-field producing a scant crop for want of anything but water!

Our traveller thus writes about the sacred city of Benares:

The city is filthy and mean apart from the palatial residences of the Hindostanee rulers and princes and other very opulent Hindoos, who as a matter of religious faith have to subscribe to the irrational doctrine, that every Hindoo who wants to die happy must see Benares. However, we must not be too severe upon these religious tenets, for after all our own history shows that similar notions were prevalent amongst enlightened Christians in the middle ages, and the variety of taste which exists amongst the Hindoos as to the choice of their inferior deities finds a very opportune parallel in our own Roman ritual, which has quite as many saints of masculine and feminine gender as the Hindoo has, although the latter chooses all sorts of animal and supernatural objects for devotion, whilst the Catholic sticks to the human form divine. Both have the same faith in one Supreme God.

After visiting some of the principal towns in Northern India our traveller comes to the city of Palaces. He writes:

The city is most beautifully situated, and its glorious Maidan and Eden gardens, with the Rotten Row of Calcutta—the Strand—will seek their equal in the world, specially when the wonderfully fine climate of the winter season is put additionally into the balance. The squares and streets are always kept in splendid order, well watered, and, in fact, you might fancy yourself, in December, as being in Paris in Midsummer. Calcutta, in the winter months, is a delightful resort, the temperature ranging from 65o to 75e; the air is balmy and pellucid, and social gaieties abound.

The Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta may well feel proud of the compliment paid to them by this disinterested observer for the very creditable manner in which its roads and conservancy are looked after. Mr. H. Falk was in Calcutta in the gay season, and he was present at the Hatwa ball at the Town Hall and the marriage natch party at Babu Durga Churn Law's, which he thus describes:

It would be invidious to make distinctions where all is measured without stint, but I can't refrain from naming two entertainments at which we had the honour to assist, from their utter novelty most striking to European eyes. One was a ball given by the Maharajah of Hutwah at the Town Hall, to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor, and to which some 1000 or 1500 of the *elite* of Calcutta society were invited; and the other a "Nautch" in celebration of the wedding of a relative by one of the most opulent citizens of Calcutta, a gentleman named Baboo Durga Churn Law. The former was a most magnificent entertainment in the European style. A grand illumination by many thousand coloured lamps and gaslights formed a great feature. The crowds of magnificently dressed ladies and natives, in their gorgeous and picturesque dresses, blazing with jewels, was a sight not to be witnessed in Europe. But if this European entertainment was grand, the "Nautch" of Baboo Durga Churn Law was, from its purely Indian character, a sight even better calculated to dazzle European eyes. Here we had the blaze of light in which Orientals delight, both in the illuminated garden and the magnificent reception hall, to welcome a thousand guests, with the native element, in their most gorgeous attire of silks and cloth of gold, studded with jewels, preponderating. An utter absence of ceremony and awkward stiffness, every guest moving freely at pleasure in the crowded rooms, corridors and balconies, with a most sumptuous supply of everything that delights the heart. Gentlemen belonging to the household assiduously distributing bouquets and delicious scents, Indian nautch girls performing in solos and chorus their quaint ceremonial dances; music by bands of richly dressed native musicians, with a full regimental band rendering European music; and everything joyous and merry; refreshments and wines light of substantial, in most sumptuous abundance, suitable to all tastes. Gentlemen at home, who repeat the cant phrase of "the poverty of India," should witness a scene like this, and we warrant they will be cured. This splendid host, a man still in the full prime of life, is the architect of his own great fortune, honestly gained in lawful commerce, and a grand specimen of his race. The expenditure of a lac of rupees upon one entertainment, by a private citizen, does not smack much of the poverty of the country. The Bengal Government, with Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant-Governor, is deservedly popular in Calcutta and you hear only of abundance and content reigning in the Province of Bengal, overflowing exchequer, and great schemes of useful works which are but waiting the supreme pleasure of "Party Government" at home. There is abundance of money here and ample resources to back further needs, but the howl at home and the exigencies of the coming election have stopped all progress.

These gaities and other deceiving appearances have filled Mr. Falk with a notice that India is a very rich country overflowing with gold and silver. That it is rich in resources no one denies, but they remain to be developed. Perhaps Mr. Falk means that India is rich in the latter sense. He writes:

The fashion is to call India a poor country: what grounds or reasons there are for this I have ever failed to see. A soil teeming with abundance, a climate fit for any crop, the trees exuding precious gums, the very leaves and bark yielding valuable spices, regions where the earth can be made to yield all the metals and alkalis, with the most precious building stones on the surface, and a coast indented with safe ports and rivers, stretching thousands of miles inland:—this is the poor country so-called. The fact is the reverse; it is so rich that it has always been the most coveted of possessions, and ruthless conquerors have made the people suspecious to a fault. They have pleaded always poverty to escape the exactions of the Tartar, and I am told that the bulk of the bullion which undoubtedly is poured into the country from Europe and the new World, is hoarded, buried, and converted into ornament, which can be hid away easily. To find a remedy for this great evil ought to be the problem of the clever administration o the country.

Mr. Falk is justly opposed to doctrinaire legislation about salt duties. He does not think that the equalization of the salt tax is practicable throughout India, but if it is to be carried out he runs to the other extreme, and says that the equality cannot be equitable unless it be founded on the Bengal scale.

We have read Mr. Falk's book with great pleasure. It is the stamp of the mind of a business man, somewhat elderly but hearty, who is above the average Englishman in his freedom from insular prejudices, and who is full of generous sympathies with the poor Indians. We will conclude with Mr. Falk's opinion on the past two administrations of India: "We were quite shocked at the general unpopularity which the Government of India (in contradistinction to that of Bengal) at present labours under; it was so different five years ago, when we were here last, and saw Lord Northbrook's rule under the full tide of well-deserved popularity."! But Sir John Strachey was not then the titular deity of Government House!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that Sir Erskine Perry, Member of the Indian Council, has withdrawn his resignation. He had placed his resignation in the hands of Lord Cranbrook, but his Lordship in very handsome terms declined to receive it, when the downfall of the Conservative Government was imminent. The continuance in the Council of such an able, experienced and courageous man and such a sincere and zealous friend of the people of India as Sir Erskine Perry is a matter of national congratulation for us.

WHATEVER the truth of the rumour about a fresh Naga raid on a tea-plantation in Assam, the question of the protection of the frontier presses upon the attention of Government. We should not be at all surprised if the Nagas attempted a repetition of last year's raids on the plains. The country is such that they can prowl about just as they like unobserved, and they are as difficult to catch as a jackal in a field of sugarcane. Petty expeditions against them now and then lead to no satisfactory result—they are simply attended with enormous expense. If instead of making constant expeditions, the Government were to transfer one of the Shillong regiments to the frontier bodily and permanently, there would be both security and real economy. The difference between feeding the men there and feeding them at Shillong ought not to be very great. We believe Sir Steuart Bayley has urged this consideration upon the Government of India.

IN THE administration of the Arms Act the laws of *meum* and *teum* do not seem to be very much respected, The arms are collected, but they are not labelled or ticketted, and when the owners apply for the return of their arms, not unfrequently the wrong articles are given. We do not know whether this is the case in all districts, but it has been brought to our notice that it prevails in some of the metropolitan districts. It is feared that if some of the underlings, who have charge of the arms, were so disposed, they might make a good stroke of business by replacing fine rifles with old rusty muskets. Then it causes no little trouble to the owners of arms deposited to get their weapons back on receipt of licenses. Thus the Arms Act is giving a good deal of trouble to the people in various ways.

WHAT is truth?—said jesting Pilate and would not wait for an answer. May we ask what is the truth about the Mysore jewels? The *Statesman* makes positive assertions that there has been some foul play, while the *Pioneer* says that the story is an unmitigated fiction. The *Bangalore Spectator* makes the same assertion. We have ourselves received reliable information to the same effect. But we confess we are puz-

zled by the solemn asseverations of the *Statesman*. An authoritative official contradiction giving all the facts in detail, will, however, set the matter at rest.

THE INDIGO PLANTERS of Behar have taken time by the forelock in refuting the charges brought against them by Mr. O'Donnell in his recent pamphlet on the condition of the Behar peasantry. Taking occasion of the arrival of the Lieutenant Governor at Muzzufferpore they waited upon His Honor in deputation with a protest against Mr. O'Donnell's pamphlet. His Honor in reply wholly discredited the pamphlet. His Honor was not "surprised" that "the Planters should have protested against the pamphlet, which has been lately published in the form of a letter from a very junior and very inexperienced subordinate officer of this Government direct to the Secretary of State." His Honor added:

It is a matter of regret that so much importance should have been given to this paper. Had the matter come up, as it should have come, through the ordinary channels, it would have at once been shown that the statements of this young officer were inaccurate, his views hasty and crude, and his motives open to question; but it would not have answered the purpose of the writer to submit his statement to the test of experienced and responsible criticism before he made his attempt to excite the public indignation against those against whom the remarks are obviously levelled.

His Honor frankly admitted that many substantial reforms have been introduced by the Indigo planters since 1877, and quoted the testimony of responsible local officers in their favour. His Honor thus concluded:

In attempting, therefore, to lead the public to believe that nothing whatever had been done since 1877 to reform the abuses which were then found to exist, the writer of this letter must either have intentionally endeavoured to misrepresent the truth, or must be so ignorant of the subject regarding which he was writing as to make his statements entirely unworthy of a moment's consideration. You are well aware that no one worked more zealously and cordially in carrying out these reforms than your late Commissioner, Sir Steuart Bayley, to whom I have from the first been mainly indebted for the information and advice necessary to enable me to take action in the matter, and nothing could be more discreditable than the attempt which is made to represent him as an upholder of the abuses of the old system.

In regard to the Rent Commission, I entirely endorse all that you say as to the liberal views of the ryot's rights taken by the planters serving on the Behar Commission.

You may rest assured that when the time comes you will be allowed an opportunity of being heard and of refuting the calumnies which have been published in what, to say the least of it, I must call a very unusual manner.

In conclusion I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking your Association for the cordial co-operations which you have always given to me and the officers of Government, for the admirable influence which you have exercised throughout Behar, and for the conciliatory and moderate spirit in which you have adjusted disputes between contending interests.

It is not for us to enter into the motives of Mr. O'Donnell in publishing his pamphlet, but he has committed an egregious mistake by not taking note of what has occurred since 1877. It cannot be denied that the planters have really done a great deal when officers like Mr. MacDonnell and Mr. Worsely, to whom was principally due the indigo agitation in Behar three years ago, bear willing testimony to it. But may we ask whether Planter influence over Magistrates in Behar has really become a thing of the past? We must confess we hear different accounts.

WE THANK Syud Amir Hossein for a copy of his pamphlet on Mahomedan education in Bengal. It is the outpouring of an earnest mind on a question, which affects the vital interests of the Mahomedan community. After reviewing the condition of the several Mahomedan educational institutions the writer comes to the conclusion that the Hooghly, Chittagong and the Rajshahye Madrassahs have proved failures, the first a total, and the second and the third a partial failure. He says:

It would be simply a waste of money to continue these institutions on their present scale. I therefore think that the first institution might be conveniently abolished, retaining the Joraghat Branch Madrassah, and the second and the third considerably reduced; and the funds so saved might be usefully diverted to other purposes, which I shall presently suggest. Dacca has on the whole done well and I would leave it on its present footing.

The money thus saved he would apply to the establishment of a Mahomedan College in Calcutta. He writes:

I would propose the establishment of an English College teaching up to the B. A. degree in the Mahomedan quarter of Calcutta, for the benefit of a daily growing class of Mussulman students. The Presidency College is no doubt a Government Institution, and Mahomedan students are at liberty to join it, but it is situated in a quarter essentially Hindu and is so far removed from the Mahomedan quarter, that none but rich Mahomedan students who can afford to pay about Rs. 20 for conveyance can avail themselves of the benefits of that institution. I think, if the proposed Mahomedan English College be established, the additional charge can be easily met by transferring to it the assignments now made to certain colleges from the Mohsin Fund for Mahomedan students who may study therein, as also by the large savings which would be effected by reducing the existing establishment of the Chittagong, Rajshahye and Hooghly Madrassahs as proposed in the preceding paragraph.

If the Government really wishes to raise the Mahomedan community from the present dead level, it ought to hold out to those among them, who have the inclination and means to learn, the opportunities of acquiring a liberal English education. Without western culture superadded to oriental learning the Mahomedans will not be fit to run the race of life on equal terms with the other classes of the Indian population. Syud Amir Hossein has presented the right key, and we hope the Government will avail itself of it and unlock therewith the treasures of knowledge to its Mahomedan subjects, knowledge which will make them men, useful to society, to Government and to themselves.

WE HAVE received from the Bengal Office a copy of the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on the last annual report of the Presidency Commissioner. His Honor again insists upon the periodical tours of district officers. He says:

The Collectors of Moorshedabad and Jessore complied fairly well with the orders of Government regarding the time which the District Officer should spend on tour. In the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea there were again short-comings. The Lieutenant-Governor must repeat what was said in the Resolution on the Report for 1877-78, that if District Officers will only go out in the rains, as well as in the cold-weather, they should find no difficulty in spending at least 90 days in the year in the interior of their jurisdictions. Commissioners should see that this is done, and insist on due attention being paid to the orders of Government on this important subject, ordering out on tour in the rains any Collector who has been unable to inspect his district thoroughly in the cold-weather. As Mr. Monro points out, it is only through the personal efforts of the district head that any progress is likely to be made in utilizing such Acts as the Drainage Act; and it is only when he possesses accurate local knowledge that a District Officer can give advice worth having in reference to the initiation of works under enabling laws of that description.

The following officers have been called upon for explanation for neglect of duty under this head:

In the Diamond Harbour sub-division ...	Babu Tarini Churn Mitter. ,, Romesh Chunder Mookerjee. Mr. Rattray.
In the Barripore sub-division	Mr. R. E. Middleton. Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabyal.
In the Meherpore sub-division	Mr. J. D. Anderson. ,, F. A. Slack.

In the cases of Bongong and Lalbagh, where the Sub-divisional officers also failed in their duty, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner that the excuses put forward are quite insufficient, and desires that both Babu Taraprasad Chatterjea and Babu Rutton Lal Ghose may be informed of this. Under the head of state of public feeling occur the following remarks:

State of public feeling.—The order of Government raising the minimum limit of income assessable under the license-tax is said to have given general satisfaction; and the Commissioner considers that "the tax, as it is assessed now, will be as unobjectionable as any tax of its kind can perhaps be." Mr. Monro is making special inquiries into the working of the Arms' Act, which is reported to be "felt as a grievance by the *shikaris*, the peasantry, who go to reap in the Sunderbuns, and by the landholders, (with, however, less reason) who keep rusty swords and old-fashioned fire-arms for ostentation" and display." It appears, however, that licenses have been given without stint where applied for, and there is no reason to believe that the law has been unduly pressed. The greatest liberality should be shown in dealing with application for free licenses from persons living in tracts of country liable to ravages from wild animals. The floods in various parts of the division brought out prominently the tendency, so common of recent years, to demand assistance from Government of every kind. Calamities which a few years back would have been borne and got over quietly and locally, are now magnified into national disaster which the Central Government is expected to relieve at the cost of the general revenues. As the Commissioner remarks, "no feeling is more mischievous in its effects, for it not only leads to all classes, under the pressure of impending calamity, invoking and expecting as their right the aid of Government, without making any efforts to help themselves, but it tends to general indolence and listlessness after the calamity is past." The agitation about the Vernacular Press Act has been maintained by those interested throughout the year; but neither the Act nor the vernacular press reach or affect the great masses of the people. In the opinion of the Commissioner, "such an Act was much required, and its operation can only be unpleasantly felt by those who mistake liberty for license, and seditious writing for legitimate criticism."

The grievances about the Arms Act are, however, not imaginary. Even in Calcutta native gentlemen of the highest respectability cannot purchase a pound of gun powder without the authority of the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The report thus concludes:

Conduct of zemindars.—The conduct of the zemindars in the division is said by the Commissioner to have been good, with one or two exceptions. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that Baboo Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdhry of Nuddea, and Srimati Jagadumba Dasi of Makanpore in Jessore, are reported to have assisted their ryots during the temporary distress caused by the floods. On the other hand, some zemindars are named who took advantage of the situation to coerce their tenants by suits for enhancements of rent.

The Resolution is wanting in one respect. It does not say anything about the working of the municipalities.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR justly lays stress on tours of inspection by district officers. His Honor says that these tours should be undertaken both during the rains and in the cold season. He himself sets an example by making a tour during the rains. A boat or steamer trip during the rains is a pleasure, which many would perhaps court of their own accord, but do water trips of this kind realize the objects of the official tours? Much good might be done if the district officers would see with their own eyes the state of the roads and drainage channels in their districts. But by floating on the water they seldom see what is going on on the land except in their immediate neighbourhood. We will mention one case, which lately came under our notice, and which we may take to be typical of other cases of the same kind. There is a fine pucka road running from the Kissengunge station on the Eastern Bengal line, which passes through the districts of Nuddea and Jessore and joins Furreedpore. Part of this road a little above Dowlutgunge was cut away by a flood last year, and though more than twelve months have elapsed, it has not yet been repaired. There and in some other parts of the road are ruts and holes almost knee-deep. There were some carriages at Kissengunge, which used to ply over this road, but owing to its present impassable condition the carriage traffic has been suspended and the poor owners have been put to heavy loss. Even carts cannot pass without coming to grief. Now, whose duty is it to look after this road?—of course it is the inevitable Public Works Department, but it has gone to sleep. We will doubtless be told that estimates are being framed and even materials being deposited, but what does all this matter, if the road remains unmended for months and months to the serious inconvenience of the people? We fear that what is true of the Kissengunge road is more or less true of many other roads in the Mofussil. There is an amount of apathy in looking after the roads, which is really scandalous. If the district officers could be made to pass over these roads during the rains, and thus taste the luxuries, there would be some hope of their being kept in proper order. Why should not the district officers be required to inspect the principal roads within the tracts visited by them and note in their diaries the condition of the same?

BABU RAMCHUNDER PALIT has undertaken a very useful task by publishing in a collected and durable form the speeches of our prominent public speakers. The first volume contains the speeches of Babu Surendranath Banerjea, one of our rising and effective orators. The speeches are preceded by a preface in which some interesting particulars connected with the several speeches of Babu Surendranath are given.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.

Simla, August 7th.—From Colonel St. John, Kandahar, 3rd August.—Beyond slight skirmishes between the country people and the troops covering working parties nothing has occurred for the last three days. Ayub is reported to intend reaching Kohkaran to-morrow or next day. No news from Chaman or Kelat-i-Ghilzai since the occupation of the city. Preparations for defence proceeding satisfactorily, all the

buildings outside the walls being demolished. With very few exceptions the entire Pathan population has left or been expelled from the city. The wounded officers are doing well. The colours of both the 66th and the Grenadiers are lost. The accurate loss is not yet ascertained, but the estimate already given is not far wrong, about 1,100, out of 2,800 killed and missing. News from Kabul states that Sirdar Aziz Khan has been deputed to accompanyGeneral Robert's force. The Amir is sending in transport animals and supplies. He has moved to Killa Murad Beg six miles nearer to Kabul, which he will enter immediately after the departure of the British troops next week. He will at once establish postal communication with Peshawar. He is detaining the principal Ghilzai chiefs in his camp until the army has reached Gandamak.

9th.—It is reported from Pishin that everything was right at Kandahar up to the 5th. Ayub had reached Kokaran, but had made no advance towards Kelati Ghilzai or Pishin, nor made any attack on the city. At Kabul all is quiet.

10th.—Kandahar, 6th August.—Ayub has arrived at Kokaran six miles from the city. Preparations for defence are now complete, with provisions, except forage for thirty five days. Our losses, exaggerated in previous reports, do not exceed 1,000 killed and missing, of which 400 are Europeans and twenty-one officers. The Wali is in the city with his relations and families. All the Afghans, except a few merchants have left. Ayub's whole force including Ghazis and tribesmen is now very large but great want of discipline prevails. The villagers are suffering much oppression from Ayub's troops. A convoy of baggage and treasure has been attacked at Spin Tangi by Pathan and Marri robbers. Four European subordinates and some sepoys and coolies were killed and the baggage and treasure plunderd.

12th—*Bulkhak August 11th.*—Last night the Amir arrived at Deh Gopak (?) three miles from Kabul. At seven this morning he came to Sherpur, where tents has been pitched and where he was received by General Stewart, the Chief Political officer and a large number of military officers. The interview was very satisfactory lasting a quarter of an hour. He enters Sherpur to-day. The withdrawal of the troops was effected with the utmost order without any accident. All the districts in the neighbourhood of Kabul are tranquil. There is no excitement on the line of march. Mushki Alam and all the principal Ghilzai chiefs are in the Amir's camp. News from the Kandahar column is good. A letter from Kandahar dated the 5th received in Quettah gives reassuring news of the garrison. The report that Ayab was wounded in trying to stop a fight between Kabuli and Herati Regiments is repeated. The Thal Chotiali and Hurnai forces have arrived at north Chuppar without encountering any opposition. Three 9-pounder guns drawn by bullocks and escorted by a detachment of the 2-11th Regiment leave this evening for the Khojak.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 14th August, 1880.

Our markets during the past week evinced no improvement, but rather exhibited further depression in the import department, in which operations have almost been at a standstill, and prices for piece-goods have had an easier tendency. In export although there has been a fall in the rates of freight, yet want of animation has been much felt and operations in consequence were restricted. Tea 7777 chests were sold at the public sale held on the 12th instant. The demand has been less active and prices were easier except for good qualities.

Jute continues to come in freely and upon arrival found buyers at prices about the same as before.

Low to good	4 to 4-12
Daorah	3-9 to 3-10

Oil-seeds, there has been a better demand for linseed and a fair amount of business was done at improved prices ranging from 4-6 @ 4-7.

Rape-seed neglected, Poppey, limited transactions at slightly advanced rates 4-13 @ 4-13 6.

Wheat—the demand has been less active and operations were confined to a narrow extent, chiefly in Doodea sorts @ 2-8 @ 2-9.

Rice—about 25,000 bags of 2 mds. each of all sorts found buyers at previous rates.

MONETARY.

Money market continued easy and there has been no change in the rates of interest or discount, at the Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent. has been the minimum rate and 4 to 4½% at the Bazar.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

This market has been inactive and small operations have taken at easier rates.

Joint-stock Shares have been dull. I. G. S. N. Shares have declined to Rs. 1,300.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	As.	P.
Secretary Triplicane Literary Union	3	5	0
A. A. Wace Esq., C. S. Sooree	10	0	0
Pundit Ramsahoy, Barielly	13	4	0
Moung Sway Bwin, Esq., Prome	3	6	0
S. Tagore Esq., C. S. Surat	20	0	0
Lalluram Pande, Purneah	13	4	0
Moulvi Abdool Bari, Amta	5	0	0
C. Amoorthalingum Moodly Esq., Madras	13	4	0
Baboo Debendralal Shome, Pooree	6	10	0
,, Budrinath, Kasur, Lahore	6	0	0
,, Troylucknath Mookerji, Cawnpore	3	4	0
,, Sreenath Chatterji, Hajeepore	3	4	0
,, Jodoonath Roy, Midnapore	13	4	0
,, Radharamon Roy, Suraba	20	0	0
,, Madhavlal, Purawah, Gya	6	10	0
,, BrojonathChowdry, Thyetmyo	1	0	0
,, Mohendronath Goopta, Kissoregunge	5	0	0
,, Banymadhub Chatterji, Bushirhat	20	0	0
,, Luckhychurn Mittra, Singbhoom	9	0	0
,, Seetanath Banerjee, Cooch Behar	13	4	0
,, Kallykissen Mookerjee, Monsoorgunge	7	2	0
,, Samsoonder Dass, Chittagong	7	0	0
,, Anundchunder Mullick Chittagong	13	4	0
Baboo Sivaprosunno Chatterji, Joynagor	6	10	0
,, Nundolal Sen, Mymensingh	13	4	0
,, Muttylal Haldar, Shazadpore	7	1	0
,, Tarucknath Muschatock, Kotra	13	4	0
,, Nobocoomar Bhattacharji, Shajadpore	6	4	0
,, Suttyachurn Mookerji, Cooch Behar	13	4	0
,, Jodoonath Ghose, Dacca	10	0	0
,, Gopeebullab Roy, Pooree	5	0	0
,, Hurryram Pande, Almorah	1	2	0
,, Bhobanychurn Ghattuck, Julpigoree	13	4	0
,, Bulloram Dass, Cuttack	10	0	0
,, Prosunnocoomar Dutt, Dacca	6	10	0
,, Beharylal Ganguly, Julpigoree	13	4	0
,, Chunderbhooson Chuckerbutty, Phansidewah	13	4	0
,, Ashootosh Mookerjee, Modoobani	10	0	0
,, Dwarkanath Roy, Mooltan	4	0	0

ERRATUM.

For Baboo Prosunnacoomar Sen, Cuttack read Moharajah of Denkanal ... 13 4 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 11, 1880.

GENERAL.—Mr. H. G. Cooke, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 14th ultimo, *vice* Mr. C. H. Vowell.

Baboo Probhat Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurigram, Rungpore, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

Mr. Thomas Mohen Iro Lal Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is transferred temporarily to Darjeeling.

Mr. W. C. Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bagdogra division of the district of Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purposes in that division.

Mr. W. M. Clay, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Pubna, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-seven days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th instant.

Mr. J. Posford, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Pubna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. M. Clay, or until further orders.

In modification of the orders of the 21st ultimo, Mr. E. G. Glazier, Magistrate and Collector of the Dinagepore district, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 28th instant.

POLICE.—The following Officiating Assistant Superintendents of Police are appointed to be Assistant Superintendents of Police of the Second Grade.

Baboo Nobokristo Ghose, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palamow, Lohardugga.

Mr. G. W. S. Cox. Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Moonshee Aulad Ali, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya.

The above officers are also appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

2 Shares in the Darjeeling Hindu Tea Company,—Apply to

BHOOBUN CHUNDER HALDER,
Darjeeling.

"Calcutta Book Depot."

The following Books to be had for cash only.

Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu Law	Rs.	3	0
Notes on the Indian Penal Code	,,	1	2
Secrets of Success at the Bar	,,	1	0
Secrets of Success at Business, 2nd Edition	,,	0	10
Civil Code Manual by Dr. Cranenburgh	,,	8	0

Apply to— RYE MOHUN SEN & COUSINS,
134, Shedeshur Chunder's Lane, Champatolla, Calcutta.

Notice.

Tenders for 9½ lacs of bricks will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st September 1880.

The bricks are required before the 30th January 1881.

		Number.
Near Tantibond, 12 miles from Pubna	...	15,000
,, Dewangunge Ghat Pubna	...	1,50,000
,, Radhanagur Ghat Do.	...	3,00,000
,, Garrialpara, 1 mile from Pubna	...	1,60,000
,, Krishnapore or Mangipara Do.	...	1,50,000
Between Monhorpore and Maligach	3½ miles from Pubna.	1,30,000
Near Moonsidpur, 12 miles from Pubna	...	20,000
,, Bhawanipur Do.	...	25,000

The undersigned may accept any or no tender.

Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to deposit ten per cent. of the value.

For further particulars apply at the office of the District Engineer of Pubna at Pubna.

W. CLAY,
Chairman D. R. C.
Committee of Pubna.

Dated 10th August 1880.

PRIZES.

The following prizes are offered for the undermentioned best works to be written in the Hindi language and sent to the undersigned before the 1st February 1881.

	Rs.
For the best original work on any scientific subject ...	200
For the best original work in Poetry ...	150
For the best work in the form of a novel ...	150
For the best original work in the form of an essay ...	100

LAKSHMISHWAR SINGH,
Maharaja of Durbhangah.

Durbhangah, Maharaja's Office, the 3rd August, 1880.

NEPAUL SAUL TIMBERS.

For Sale.

A large number of Saul Timbers from 3 to 6 feet in girth and 26 to 28 feet in length are now lying for sale at our Depot at Nawabgunge on the river Mohanunda near Dingraghat (Purneah) more are on the way and will arrive at the Depot at the end of the rainy season. Purchasers can have them either at Maldah or Chapghaty mohanah by previously arranging with the undersigned.

For terms and particulars apply to Baboo Jogesh Chunder Roya and Lutchmikant Upadhaya.

Nawabgunge
Dingraghat (Purneah)

Or to Baboo Bonomali Roy, care of Baboo Hari Das Prodhan, Darjeeling.

NOTICE.

Wanted, an Overseer for the Road Cess Department, Purneah District, at a consolidated salary of Rs. 100 per mensem from 1st October 1880.

None but natives need apply who have passed the Overseership Examination of P. W. D. and who have had at least two years' practical experience in Earthwork and masonry and produce certificates of competency to that effect.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the District Engineer, Purneah, up to 15th September 1880.

A special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday the 21st August 1880 *at* 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD,

1. Resolution by the Government of Bengal on the Administration Report of the Municipality for the year 1879.

2. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at meetings held on the 31st July, 7th and 14th August.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Notice.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 694 of 1879 (wherein Fonindrobhushun Chatterjea, of No. 9 Prosonocoomar Tagore's Street in Calcutta Landholder is Plaintiff and Moulvie Ashroffooddeen Ahmed of South Collingah Street in Calcutta aforesaid and also of Chinsurah in the District of Hooghly Matwallie of the Hooghly Emambara Moonshee Afzuloddeen Ahmed of South Collingah Street aforesaid Mahomedan inhabitant and Moonshee Ashanooddeen Ahmed at present of Baliol College, Oxford in the United Kingdom undergraduate the sons and Bibee Kumeerunnessa, Bibee Wajibunnessa Bibee Mussebunnessa, Bibee Jameebunnessa the daughters and his Nicca wife Nunnee Bibee and her daughter Hameeda Bibee all respectively of South Collingah Street in Calcutta, the heirs, heiresses and legal representatives of Nowab Amir Ally Khan Bahadoor late of South Collingah Street aforesaid are defendants, the creditors of the said Newab who died on or about the 16th day of November 1879, are on or before Saturday the 21st August 1880 to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court in its Original Side their names, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Wilson in the Court House on Saturday the 4th day of September next at 11 of the clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

H. H. REMFRY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Calcutta, High Court, the 8th July, 1880.

(Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS.
Registrar.

Notice.

1. Tenders are invited for the execution of the following works in the Mymensingh District during the cess year 1880-81.

2. Tenders must be in the P. W. D. Form No. 7M.

3. Amounts of allotments Rupees 15,000.

Names of Roads.	Amount for earth work including Timber bridges &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.
Mymensingh to Chorkhai Road ..	500 0 0	500 0 0
Charkhai to Teersal Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Chechoa to Gatari Do ..	500 0 0	500 0 0
Muktagach to Gatari Do ...	100 0 0	100 0 0
Mooktagacha to Bashati Do ..	500 0 0	500 0 0
Shibgunge to Phulbaria Do ...	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Dhitpure to Mallickbari Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Gaffargao to Uati Do ...	100 0 0	100 0 0
Durgapure to Ghatigram Do ...	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Do to Ferungpara Do ...	400 0 0	400 0 0
Ramgopalpure to Dobakhola Do ..	100 0 0	100 0 0
Kendua to Cherung Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Ishurgunge to Haruar Bazar Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Road within Khaydar Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Do from Ramgopalpure main road to Ramprosad Gope's House	100 0 0	100 0 0
Ramgopalpure to Bhownipure road ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Road from Simlabari near Shoobarnakholly road to Jhowail	700 0 0	700 0 0
Kanihari to Kustia Road ..	200 0 0	200 0 0
Debogram to Phulbaria Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Ishurgunge roads ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Road within Kanihari ...	200 0 0	200 0 0
Nowapara Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Kalibari to Kanihari Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Muktagacha to Bagunbari Do ...	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Road from the Brahamaputra river side crossing the Shubarnakholly road near Jail and passing through villages of Kasar, Golkanda &c. joining the Take Road near Distillery	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Rasulpore to Rampore Bazar ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Dhala to Rasulpore ..	400 0 0	400 0 0
Kakyli Bazar to Tarakandi Bazar road and thence to Shambhugunge Do	900 0 0	900 0 0
Kashtollah to Demrah Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Dewangunge to Ishurgunge Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Chechooa Bazar to Dullah Do ...	200 0 0	200 0 0
Dapunea branch Road ...	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Grand Total	15000 0 0	15000 0 0

4. Works to be commenced by the 1st November 1880 earth works to be completed by the end of February 1881 and timber bridges by the 1st May 1881.

5. Earnest money according to Form No. 7M. to be forwarded with each tender.

6. Further particulars to be obtained in the District Engineer's office Mymensingh.

7. Tenders to be addressed District Engineer, Road Cess Committee Mymensingh for submission to the Chairman Road Cess Committee.

8, All tenders to be submitted on or before the 21st September next.

9. The Chairman, Road Cess Committee does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tenders.

R. Wallnutt, C.E., A.M.I.C.E.,
Mymensingh, The 22nd August 1880. } District Engineer, Road Cess Committee.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The remitter of an inland Money Order may attach to the form of application a post card which will be delivered to the payee with the money order. The remitter should write on the appropriate side of the post card the name and address of the payee, and on the reverse he may write any instructions or communication he desires to be conveyed to the payee.

E. R. Douglas,
Simla, The 26th July 1880. } Offg. Dy. Director General of the Post Office of India.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY Ld.

NOTICE.

Subject to the inspection and approval of the Government Consulting Engineer this Tramway will be opened for Traffic from Silligorie to Ghyabaree (22 miles) and possibly to Kurseong on Monday the 16th instant.

For further information apply to the Traffic Superintendents of the E. B. Railway Sealdah, the N. B. S. Railway Saidpur, or to the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company at Silligorie, Kurseong or Darjeeling or to the undersigned.

Calcutta, 5th August 1880. } Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., *Secretaries.*

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The Bank has commenced business, and is prepared to open *Current Deposit* Accounts with sums not less than Rs. 10.

On and from 1st August, 1880, until further notice the Bank will allow interest at the following rates:—On *Current Deposits* @ 2½% per annum on the lowest minimum monthly balance of Rs. 20 or upwards. No interest will be allowed on any sum exceeding Rs. 10,000 on current deposit.

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Notice of withdrawal. *Fixed Deposit* account will not be opened with any sum less than Rs. 100.

These rates will not apply to deposit made before the 1st of August, 1880.

It does the usual Banking and Agency business.

For further particulars, apply to—

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
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NOTICE.

Wanted immediately a Head Clerk and Accountant for the District Engineer's Office, Mymensingh. Salary to commence at Rs. 40 per month. He must give a Security of Rs. 500 in cash.

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Applications with copies of testimonials shall be received by the undersigned up to 1st September 1880.

R. Wallnutt,
District Engineer Road Cess Committee.
Mymensingh, 31st July 1880.

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3. Tenders wiil be received up to the 15th of September and must be in the Form which will be applied on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

4. The sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money must accompany the tenders for each section which will be returned in the event of any tender not being accepted.

5. Further particulars can be obtained from the District Engineer's Office, Midnapur.

R. McKennie, C. E.
District Engineer.

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This medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,698
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Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Seventieth Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Held at Edinburgh, on Friday, 2nd April, 1880.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business of the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December 1879.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1,084 Policies assuring £922,044, the new Premiums on which amount to £30,410-17-1.

For the year 1879 the Income of the Life Department from Premiums and Interest amounted to £448,696-4-7.

The Claims which arose during the year, including 17 Endowments, were 265 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £279,054-2-0, after deducting re-assurances. The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,989,885 11-4, being an increase of £137,319-0-1 over the amount on 31st December 1878. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and by Act of Parliament is set aside to meet the claims under this Department of the Company's business.

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